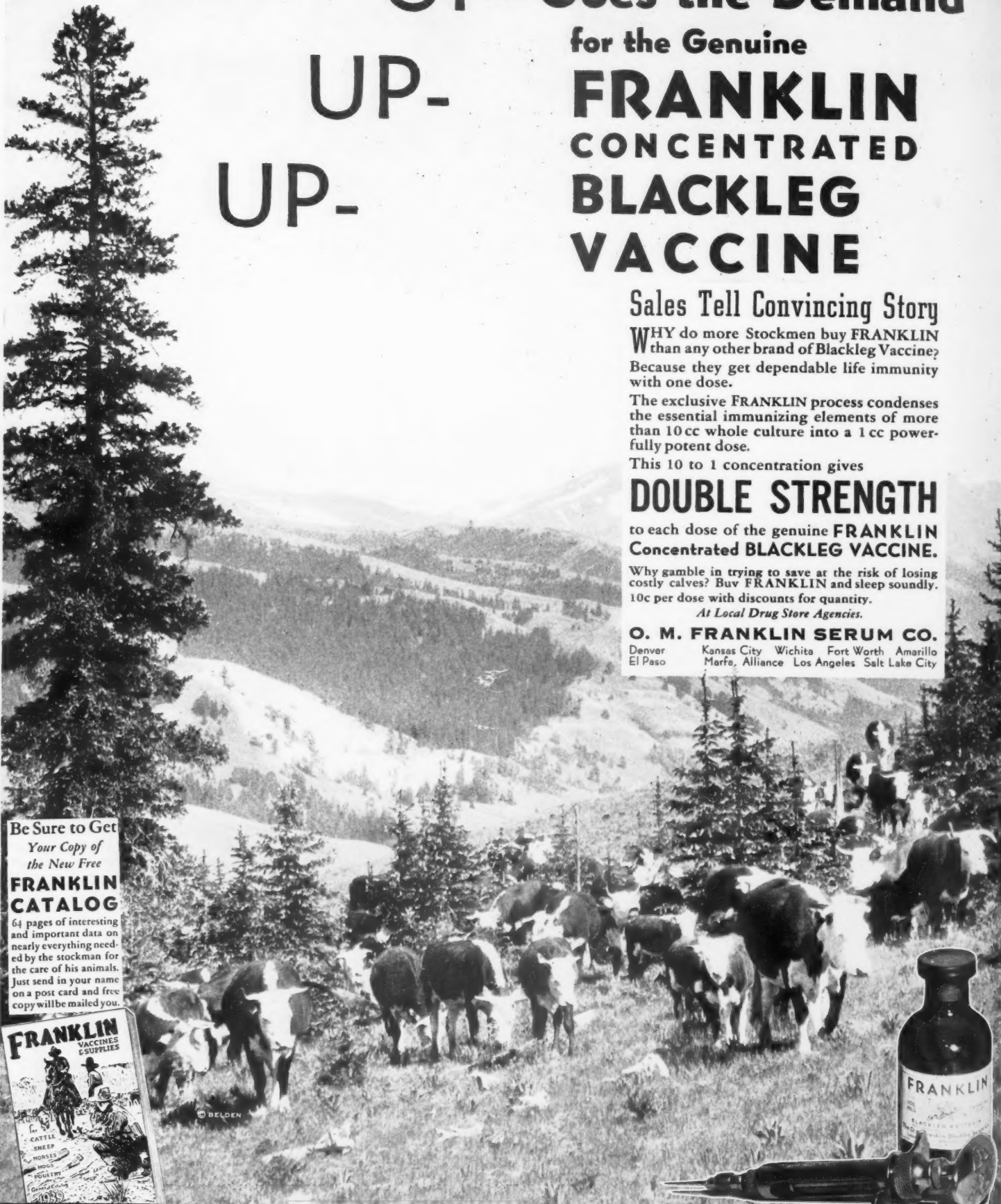


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JULY 1939

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Number 2

SHEEP—THEIR ORIGIN AND DOMESTICATION

BY EDWARD N. WENTWORTH

Director, Armour's Live Stock Bureau

THE DETERMINATION OF THE form of wild sheep from which the domestic variety is descended has been difficult. During historic times the numbers of species in existence have been relatively few, and wild sheep may have been extinct on the European mainland before the end of the glacial period. All wild species inhabit mountains in the Northern Hemisphere, the range extending from Europe and Northern Africa across Asia into North America.

That domestic sheep originated on the Asiatic continent seems quite evident; first, because almost every group of mountains in Asia claims a ready identifiable variety that is peculiar to the locality; second, because the archaeological records suggest that sheep were first domesticated there; and third, because the traditions of the earliest civilizations in the Mediterranean indicate that sheep came from the East. Only one species of wild sheep is found in Europe, Africa,

and America, respectively, but there are two, and perhaps three, species which are native of Asia.

The influence which first induced man to domesticate sheep can never be ascertained. Long before tradition or record, sheep seem to have been adapted to man's intimate use. Of all wild animals sheep were perhaps the easiest to adjust to man's care. They were readily captured in the wild state, due to their habit of making annual migrations, hence they were not tamed as individual animals, as happened in the case of the horse or the dog, but rather as complete herds. Primitive man first followed sheep during their migrations because they provided a ready source of food. Soon he found it to his advantage to protect them from predatory animals and, as the seasons and generations went by, the sheep came to trust their masters.

Hence the relation between the shepherd or herder and his flock has been idealized from time immemorial. There is no other animal that permits itself to be restrained more easily, and it would appear that the sheep appreciates having some other creature relieve it of the burden of its own care and welfare. No competition exists between man and sheep for foodstuffs, and of all domestic animals they exist side by side with man with the least mutual interference.

Tame sheep were under man's supervision at least 12,000 to 15,000 B. C., and they are now so modified and distributed that direct evidence of their connection with wild species has been lost. This has provided a serious problem for students of animal descent, because domestic sheep have lost their horns in many breeds while the wild sheep are always horned, at least in the males. Domestic sheep have dropped most of the hairy outer coat and have developed the woolly undercoat to quite a high degree. In several wild varieties the hairy coat is all that appears, the hair often being as short as in cattle or horses, except for the heavy mane and growth along the mid-line (above and below) in the wild

rams. All species of wild sheep are tailless, while domestic sheep develop tails and have to be docked each generation. This has provided one of the classic proofs that so-called "acquired characters" are not inherited.

Perhaps the most ingenious explanation with regard to the disappearance of the ancestors of domestic sheep is that the wild species, from which they were descended, was so completely domesticated that there were no survivors. Perhaps the most commonly accepted opinion today is that the wild sheep of western Asia, the urial, and the wild sheep of Europe, the mouflon, provide the chief, if not the only, source of our familiar breeds. However, in the case of the Asiatic breeds, especially the fur-bearing and carpet wool breeds, there is a strong possibility that the massive Tibetan argali may have had an important influence.

The Rocky Mountain bighorn has apparently not influenced the formation of domestic breeds. Authentic records of its crossing with domestic sheep are rather scattered, but it seems to be closely enough related to produce hybrid offspring. Whether these are also fertile remains to be proved.

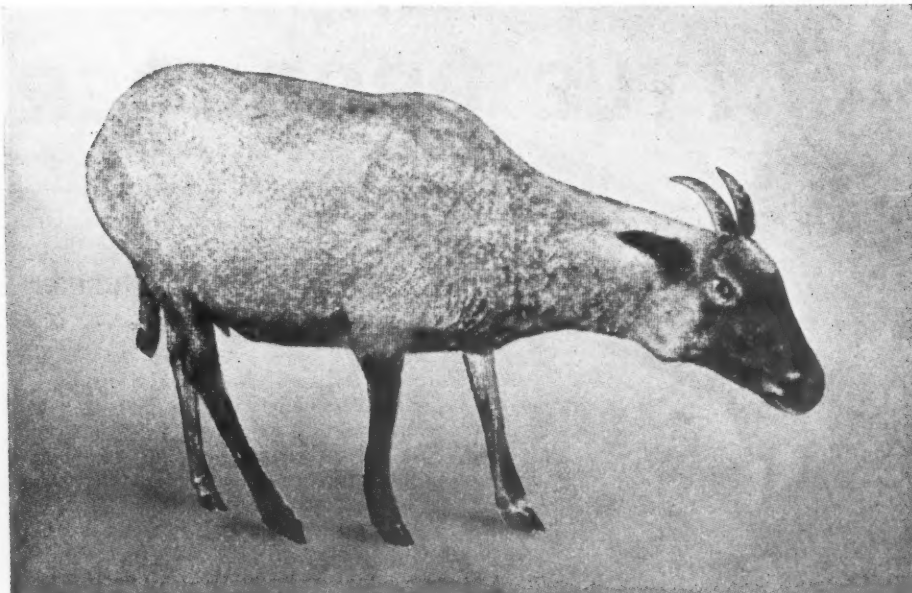
Although domestic sheep apparently originated in Asia, there are better current records concerning the early history



Head of Asiatic urial (*ovis vignei*), considered to be probable source of domestic sheep in western Asia and Egypt. Possesses strongest flocking instinct of all wild species.



Asiatic argali (*ovis ammon*), probable ancestor of Asiatic broad-tailed and fat-tailed species. Several subspecies exist, above coming from Mongolia. Largest variety was discovered at very high altitudes in Tibet by Marco Polo, famous medieval traveller.



Retouched photograph of Bundner ewe, modern survivor of type found in Swiss lake dwellings, probably descended from the mouflon and related to primitive breeds on European frontiers and islands off the northern coasts.



Section of mosaic frieze from ancient city of Ur, now in British Museum, showing primitive artist's depiction of spiral-horned sheep, as well as two with modern types of horns. The fleece was evidently hairy and the tail apparently extended to the hocks. Probable date, about 3000 B. C.

in Europe or Egypt than in Asia. About 12,000 years ago the men of the Old Stone Age, whose works of art have been found in the caves of Belgium, Spain, and France, were apparently overcome by a Mongoloid race from the eastern Mediterranean. These New Stone Age men introduced sheep, goats, cattle, and dogs, and considerable evi-

dence of their customs and culture has been found in the hearth remains of some of their dwellings in Denmark or in the lake regions of Switzerland. About three-quarters of a century ago the unexpectedly low level of these latter lakes revealed the remains of prehistoric dwellings built on piles, which were most certainly the product of this new race.

It is not known whether the houses were built out over the lakes or merely above the muddy shore line; but considerable evidence remains to prove that the sheep, goats, cattle, and dogs lived in the same buildings and perhaps in the same rooms with the people—a practice not forsaken until recently in some peasant homes of Europe.

Sheep bones have been found in Turkestan which apparently date from 8250 B. C., while in Mesopotamia evidence has been found of three distinct breeds. One of these was a hairy breed, the second a broad-tailed breed, and the third a true fleece-bearing sheep. A mosaic frieze from Ur, now in the British Museum, shows a short-tailed, fleece-bearing type of sheep and a woolless sheep with a broad tail reaching the hock. The hairy type was probably the more primitive and it carried through into historic times, although perhaps it was not kept racially pure. The fleecy type was probably the true domestic sheep and was imported into Egypt. It had erect ears and a long tail reaching to the hocks. The ewes were horned, but between 3400 and 2400 B. C. polled ewes were shown in the friezes with drooping ears. The shape of the head was still like that of the wild sheep.

Early sheep remains in Egypt go back to approximately 5000 B. C. This first breed was apparently related to the hairy breed of Mesopotamia and was long-legged with spiral horns which projected transversely. These sheep were predominant between 2400 and 1580 B. C., but shortly afterward they became rare or extinct. About 1580 a new breed appeared, with heavy horns which were normal in shape, as we regard sheep horns. The tail was long and thin, and many statues of this breed—the well-known Ram of Ammon—have been preserved. Under its influence the old hairy breed disappeared, probably by crossing and replacing.

In preagricultural times the Nile Valley had little pasture land for the support of live stock, except in certain valleys where the culture of the soil was first developed. These valleys could support sheep and goats at certain seasons only, and cattle could not be kept there at all, as they were too large. The agriculture and husbandry of historical Egypt were due fully as much to man's efforts in irrigation and cultivation as they were to the touted fertility of the River Nile.

Just before the 1st Dynasty, about 3200 B. C., there was a very fertile and prosperous region in the western part of the Nile delta which was known as "Olive Land." On a slate palette, which apparently was prepared before this time, there are figured olive trees, sheep, oxen, and donkeys. The sheep were of the primitive, hairy type already described. On this same palette is recorded the capture of 120,000 prisoners, 400,000 oxen, and 1,422,000 sheep and goats. Either the rulers of those days exaggerated, or they hired publicity agents to build up

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their reputations, for these numbers seem almost impossible. Yet several centuries later, a king of the 5th Dynasty, Sahure, reported capturing 243,688 sheep, 232,413 goats, 233,400 donkeys. At least he was consistent with his predecessor in his story.

The Island of Crete is about as old as Egypt and Mesopotamia in its influence on sheep, and it unquestionably possessed reddish-brown animals of the mouflon type. The sheep with which Ulysses escaped from the cave of the Cyclops were presumably of this variety. On the other hand, the Golden Fleece which Jason and the Argonauts sought in Asia was apparently produced by sheep of the urial type. From the mouflon and the urial have developed some four main types or groups of sheep: (a) the fine wool of Mediterranean origin; (b) the middle wool of European and English origin; (c) the long wool of European and English origin; and (d) the carpet wool type of Asiatic origin. The chief interest of sheepmen of today lies in the first and second types.

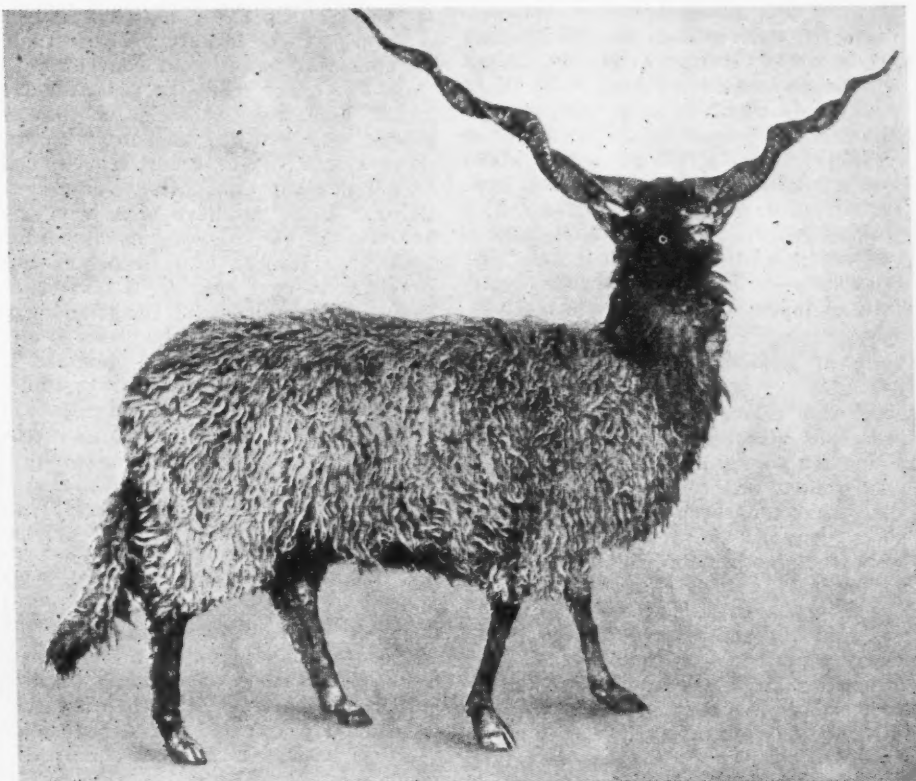
There was found in northern Europe at the time historical records first occur a dark or mottle-faced sheep of moderate size which possessed a light, coarse fleece and which was probably descended from the type of sheep found in the Swiss lake dwellings. It was distributed north of the Alps, in north and northeastern Germany, on the Scandinavian heaths, in Iceland, on the Orkney, Faro, and Shetland islands, and at various other isolated points on the European frontier. While heavier fleeces would undoubtedly have afforded more protection from the cold, the amount of rain, fog, and mist in these regions gave a loose, quick-drying fleece a better survival value. Quarters from this northern race weighed only five to six pounds, but despite this lack of size and the lighter fleece (one and a half to two pounds) it was probably the ancestor of the mutton breeds, since it was hardier, thicker-muscled, blockier.

The southern sheep was a white-faced animal with fair size and fleece that was found in the Mediterranean countries. The flocking instinct was strongly developed in this type, while in the northern races there was a tendency for the individuals to scatter. Quarters from these southern sheep weighed nine to ten pounds apiece and fleeces weighed from two to five pounds. This latter race was probably related to the fine-woolled breeds, as it can be traced almost continuously throughout Phoenician, Greek, Roman, and Spanish history. Apparently the Phoenicians and Mesopotamians already had one breed in which the fineness of fiber and density of fleece was markedly superior to other sheep. Tyrian purple was no more famous than Phoenician woollens, and their fine fabrics were well known around the shores of the Mediterranean even before the rise of the Roman influence. The Phoenician woollens were exchanged by their mariners for other products, such as the tin and bronze of Britain.

Early Roman writers speak of the systems of management among the peninsula flocks, and took great pride in this form of agriculture. The Romans did much to improve their quality, and some of the first advice on sheep breeding comes from that source. Virgil not only told how to improve the quality of the

fleece by treatment with sweet oil and wines but also offered the following advice on how to get rid of spotted fleeces. He wrote:

"If wool be your care, select white flocks with soft fleeces. And if although the lamb itself be white, reject him which has a black tongue under his moist pal-



Spiral horned sheep raised in Wallachia in Roumania. Modified somewhat by selection and care, it represents the modern extreme survival of primitive breed first found in Mesopotamia and Egypt 5000 to 3000 B. C.



Statuette of bronze ram from Syracuse, showing early improvement in type of fleece and the typical twist to the horns. The tail had reached the length in modern domestic varieties. This statuette is now in the Palermo Museum in Italy and dates from about 300 B. C.

ate, lest he may stain the fleece of the lambs with black spots, and look about for another in the full field."

The Roman colonization of Spain resulted in a marked improvement in her agriculture. The natives had numerous flocks in this south European strain which were the forerunners of the lower-bred Spanish sheep that were first introduced to the Western Hemisphere. Columella, a Latin writer of the first century, speaks of the rivaling of Roman fleeces by the Iberian shepherds. When the Moors conquered Spain, Peter IV of Aragon imported both Berber and Moorish sheep from Africa, and, in the eighth century, Seville alone had 16,000 looms. As the Moors were driven out, certain orders of monks and a few nobles took an interest in the fine-woolled sheep and preserved them, though most of the Spanish regarded the sheep as being fully as infidel as the Moors themselves.

The Merinos reached their highest state of improvement in the northern provinces of Spain. From these areas they were driven southward at the approach of winter and dispersed over the plains for winter grazing. This migratory custom was followed for so many years that the sheep were said to display symptoms of restlessness, either because of instinct or habit as the time approached for their change of pasture. The theory of preserving the migrations was that the sheep were kept in more nearly equal temperatures, and many authorities attributed the superiority of their wool to that fact. A century and a third ago the migratory flocks were reported to number 5,000,000 head, while the stationary flocks with quality were much fewer. The numbers of the migratory flocks varied considerably during

(Continued on page 26)

PROBLEMS OF AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCERS

BY F. E. MOLLIN

Secretary of American National Live Stock Association

I CONSIDER IT A GREAT HONOR and privilege to have the opportunity of appearing before your convention today. For many years the American National Live Stock Association and our official magazine, the AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER, have had a most friendly contact with many Canadian live-stock producers. Twice we have been privileged to have at our conventions Honorable Robert A. Wright, of your neighboring province, and to hear from him something of the problems of Canadian cattle producers. So today I should like to give you the American point of view and to attempt to show you how entirely similar our interests are in all but one respect.

The economy of the American cattleman today necessarily is founded upon a protective tariff. For a quarter of a century, except during the World War, our exports have been nominal. During that period, and more particularly of late, we have had to contend with ever-increasing costs of production. This has made it entirely impractical for the range producers to follow the old practice of marketing aged steers, and a quicker turnover, with the industry largely on a cow-and-calf or cow-and-yearling basis, has been the inevitable result.

Before I go into a detailed discussion

*Address delivered before convention of Western Stock Growers' Association, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, June 15, 1939.

of the tariff in general and the reciprocal trade program in particular, and to the end that we may, during this address, remain friends as long as possible, I should like first to discuss some matters in which our common interest is beyond question.

Beef Grading

In view of the fact that the price of your surplus largely fixes the price of your entire output, and that that surplus ordinarily goes into our markets, it seems evident that you are directly interested in anything that we may do to encourage consumption and enhance the price of beef. Therefore, the question of beef grading comes readily to mind.

The first government beef-grading program was undertaken in our country in 1927. Since that time it has grown by leaps and bounds, until now we are grading more than 500,000,000 pounds annually, and this despite a none too good co-operation from several of the large packers. While the trend in volume has been constantly upward, it has fluctuated seasonally, depending on the percentage of top grades in the receipts. For that reason there will be a drop in volume this year. Feeders have been afraid of the market, and, despite very cheap feed, have made the feeding period as short as possible. They seem to have kept constantly in mind the old adage that "no one ever went broke taking a profit." Hence there has been much more "Good," or third grade, and less "Choice," or second grade beef, than would ordinarily have been the case.

During the past year representatives of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics have conferred with committees of the Institute of American Meat Packers and of our association, and a tentative plan has been approved for revising the grade standards and some of the grade names. It is my understanding that the change is effective as of July 1, 1939.

We have clearly reached the point where it is no longer a question of whether beef shall be graded but of how it shall be done. The Seattle experiment of compulsory grading of all beef has been watched with great interest. The plan now seems firmly established, despite the same brand of opposition previously referred to. Unchallenged figures show that per capita beef consumption in that city far exceeds that of the whole country. You now have an experiment under way, with the three largest cities of British Columbia taking action similar to that in Seattle, and I trust and believe it will be similarly successful if properly handled.



Restoration of bas-relief now in the Cairo Museum, showing ancient Egyptian representation of four-horned ram. Observe upper set is spiral and lower set resembles modern type of sheep's horns. Note hairy mane and type of tail. This breed apparently lacked fleece.

Beef Advertising

Only recently we have awakened to the fact that, if we are ever going to do anything with beef advertising on a national scale, we must make rapid progress with our beef-grading program. It would be futile to spend large sums annually in advertising beef if at the same time we did not standardize and guarantee to the consumer the quality of the product purchased. All national advertising is based on that principle. Both packers and producers today are giving more thought to the question of advertising. Several recent attempts at short-range programs have had striking success. They have clearly indicated the practicability of increasing consumption, even under somewhat adverse conditions, if all hands—producers, packers, and retailers (both chain and independent)—join in the effort.

Our difficulty has been to find ways of financing such programs. Producers are willing, but they are widely scattered. Packers may have to step into the breach and set up larger amounts for advertising as part of their fixed operating expense. Their representatives tell us that they pay the producer for his live stock what the consumer will pay for the finished product, minus the cost of marketing, processing, and distribution, plus a reasonable profit. We are coming to believe that there should be provision for an adequate advertising appropriation in the process.

We are most fortunate in having ready at hand the National Live Stock and Meat Board—an organization founded in 1925, which comprises all elements of the industry. Its present budget does not permit national advertising, but the Board does an incalculable amount of good in divers ways. It could easily and quickly expand its facilities to include a national advertising program if finances were provided. I believe that you have a very direct interest in all our activities along this line.

Disease Eradication or Control

It is much to the credit of our two great nations that they have co-operated so closely in regard to disease eradication or control. We have successfully combated every outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease that has visited this continent, so that today, fortunately, Canada and the United States are included in the handful of cattle-producing nations of the world which are free from that plague.

In recent years literally tons of propaganda have been released in our country in an effort to break down or nullify the embargo which we have maintained ever since January 1, 1927, against animals or meats from countries where foot-and-mouth disease exists. Unfortunately, some of that propaganda has originated with officials of our own Department of State. While these officials, in their zeal to increase trade with Argentina and knowing nothing of the chaotic conditions that follow a visitation of the dis-

ease, have been misled in the matter, our sanitary officials have not, and I do not believe there is any more danger today of ratification of the Argentine sanitary convention—a first step in the program of nullification of the embargo—than there was more than four years ago, when it was signed.

We believe beyond question that the recent purchase of Argentine beef for the United States Navy, widely publicized, and which no doubt came to your attention, was made in an effort to create interest in the Argentine product and pave the way for calling the pending treaty up for action. It had just the opposite effect. The reaction on the part of American live-stock producers, and indeed of American citizens generally, was entirely against any such move.

Our tuberculosis eradication program is almost complete except for routine re-testing. Coincident with the cleaning up of the bovine herds, there has been a sharp reduction in certain types of human tuberculosis, fully justifying the tremendous trouble and expense of the campaign. However, relatively few reactors were found in range cattle.

The situation as to Bang's disease is in no way comparable with that which existed relative to tuberculosis. There is no emergency whatsoever, so far as beef cattle producers are concerned. Not a single carcass or any portion thereof has ever been condemned because of Bang's disease. During the past two years a tremendous drive has been made to initiate compulsory testing programs even in range cattle country. That effort, largely unsupported by the range cattle producers, now appears to be bogging down in most states. There is a disposition to await results of the extensive experiments with vaccine control now being conducted by the Bureau of Animal Industry on a five-year basis. I hope and believe that this method will prove much simpler and more economical than the never-ending agglutination blood test method. Up to April 30 this year more than 32,000,000 such tests had been made, and still we do not have a single county in the United States federally accredited as Bang's disease free.



McCarran Live Stock Theft Bill

For three years we have been trying to secure legislation which would make it a crime to move stolen live stock across state lines. In 1937 and again this year we were successful in getting both houses of Congress to pass the bill known as the McCarran live stock theft act, but each time it has been vetoed by the President. I think we have the distinction of providing the only instance on record during recent years when federal authorities have not taken advantage of an opportunity to extend their power. The proposed bill is modeled after the Dyer automobile act now on our statutes. As matters stand today, a thief can drive \$1,000 worth of stolen live stock across a state line, thereby hampering pursuit, with federal authorities unconcerned. If he moved them across the same state line in an old truck, even though its value might be less than \$100, the same authorities would be hot in pursuit—of the truck, not the live stock. Some day we are going to be successful in getting this situation remedied.

Processing Tax

I think one of the greatest services our association has been able to render its membership in recent years is the unrelenting and successful fight it has waged against the imposition of a processing tax on cattle or dressed beef. Under the original AAA such a tax was levied on hogs with rather disastrous results. Consequently, today our people are more firm than ever in the belief that no program could be devised for the industry which would justify the imposition of such a tax. The beef market is a sensitive one, and the cost of distribution is already great, as evidenced by the wide spread between what the producer receives for the cattle and what the consumer pays for the product. It is our belief that declining consumption, as the result of the imposition of a tax, would more than offset any possible benefits that might be derived from a program, however well intentioned.

Trade Agreement Program

And now to return to the question of the trade agreements. As cattlemen, naturally we are not keenly or directly interested in the development of export outlets for manufactured products, especially if a condition for their acceptance abroad is that we must import increasing quantities of competitive agricultural products. As citizens, I think we are willing to do our part for the ultimate good of our country relative to our foreign relations. However, we believe that the basic principle on which foreign trade always has been founded is to secure an outlet for our surpluses, taking in payment therefor either things which we do not produce at all or those which we do not produce in sufficient volume to supply our own needs. That principle has not been adhered to in the administration of the present Reciprocal Trade

Act, and the farther we get away from it the more certain it is that the act will be amended or repealed.

We have always had clearly in mind the fact that the domestic market has been absorbing an increasing percentage of our total production. In 1930 we exported only 8 per cent of our total agricultural production. In 1936, 6 per cent.

On the industrial side the showing is even more convincing. The percentage of exports has gradually declined, until in recent years it has been only approximately 5 per cent.

It would seem entirely certain that we cannot long afford to surrender any large portion of this great consuming market (we believe it the best in the world) unless we get in return for it much more than the record shows we have received to date. True, there has been some increase in our exports since the depression low. Much of this no doubt has been due to the grave threat of war. What the situation will be if we ever return to what we call normal conditions no one can clearly foretell, but it would seem that some shrinkage in exports was inevitable. Even today, with some twenty trade agreements in effect, we find our industrial activity at a relatively low ebb compared with that of the leading nations of the world. Using 1929 as the base year, or 100 per cent, we find the United States for the year 1938 seventeenth in the list, with a showing of 72.3; Canada, thirteenth, with 90 per cent; and the other major countries running from 75.9 per cent for France to 170.8 per cent for Japan. In fact, we are beginning to suspect that Secretary Hull is keeping unblemished our record of never having lost a war nor won a conference.

Agricultural Surplus Problem Unsolved

Viewing it from the standpoint of agriculture alone, I consider the reciprocal trade plan a failure. Even though some temporary benefits may have been gained for certain branches of industry, while other branches complain of losses suffered, it clearly has not justified the sacrifices demanded of agriculture. No such program can be defended from the standpoint of agriculture if it does not solve the problem of our major surpluses. Our agriculture is so diversified, and production of almost any crop can be so quickly expanded, that we, as meat producers, have a very direct interest in the whole matter, although we are not ourselves surplus producers.

Our three major agricultural surpluses for many years have been cotton, wheat, and pork, the latter being the principal means of conversion into money of our large annual corn crop. I do not think that anyone will seriously argue that the trade agreement program has helped solve the American cotton problem. We exported last year 4,300,000 bales—a decrease of 1,400,000 bales from the previous year. At that rate we have some three years' exports now on hand in unwanted surplus.

Turning to wheat, we find that, while some small concessions have been granted in various trade agreements, there is today a world oversupply of wheat, and our recent exports, including a substantial sale to England since the trade agreement went into effect, have largely been engineered by subsidies paid through the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

As to pork, many of those who viewed with concern the concessions demanded of American agriculture in previous trade agreements held great hopes that the making of a trade agreement with Great Britain—a large importer of agricultural products—would more than compensate for the sacrifices already made, through the placing of substantial quantities of our surpluses, particularly in pork products. To those who had such expectations of the British agreement it was a distinct disappointment. It increased the small quota which the United States had last year in the British market for hams by only 13,000,000 pounds—a drop in the bucket compared with our former huge exports when hog production was at a peak back in the twenties. There appears to be no other substantial outlet available for our surplus pork, and yet hog production, stimulated by cheap feed, is again rapidly expanding in our country. In lard, the English treaty removed the duty of 10 per cent; but, while exports have increased somewhat, the price situation today in that product still is deplorable. Lard is now selling at wholesale for less than the price of the live animal and at retail for little more than live animal price per pound.

I do not blame an oversupplied world for not wanting our surpluses, but, unless we can trade them for products which we can use to advantage, what have we to gain? An overanxious trader seldom makes a good bargain, and the anxiety of our Department of State to put over the reciprocal trade program appears to have led it to accept unneeded imports—a practice from which other countries wisely have refrained.

Cattle Tariff

This brings me to a point where we should frankly and freely discuss the tariff on cattle. I make bold to say that for two major reasons it is a mistake from your own standpoint to strive to secure too low a tariff on cattle or cattle products entering the United States.

First, we both must recognize that our greatest common potential competitor is Argentina. South America has something like 12,000,000 more cattle than Canada and the United States combined, and its meat-eating population is little more than half that of this continent. Argentina's cheap beef ordinarily deprives you of the opportunity to enjoy the English market, where otherwise you would naturally receive favored treatment. Some day, perhaps in the near future, veterinary science will solve the problem of controlling foot-and-mouth disease. Progress in vaccine control is

being made abroad. The major drawback to date is that there are several different strains of virus not controllable by a common vaccine agent. Whenever the disease is conquered, then the tariff alone will stand between us (the United States and Canada) and a flood of cheap meat. With your favored location, it will then be to your interest that our tariffs are maintained on a fair and equitable basis.

Second, the greater the concessions obtained, the more strenuous reaction against the whole program by the producers of our country. That is only human nature. I believe the concessions granted in the second Canadian agreement, and particularly the further cut in the tariff on heavy cattle, were a mistake. It puts our whole schedule out of line: the tariff on the finished product, or beef cattle, is less than on the raw material, or stock cattle; the tariff on beef cattle is now entirely out of proportion to that on dressed beef. You might then say: "Lower the dressed beef rate in proportion." But remember the warning given above. We cannot long maintain a low rate for Canadian beef cattle and at the same time have adequate protection in the same schedule against dressed beef from low-cost producing countries in South America. After the first Canadian agreement had been in effect some time, publicity put out by Canada Packers, Ltd., indicated that it had raised the value of your cattle about \$10 per head and that this increase was not confined to export cattle but covered those going to domestic slaughter as well.

General Farm Program

No one today can say what the final solution of this matter will be. It must be solved in a manner that will permit the American producer to live. I would call your attention to the fact that our whole agricultural problem seems no nearer solution than it was six years ago. The present Congress is appropriating more money for agricultural subsidies than ever before in our history. Out of this huge sum of something like \$1,000,000,000, benefit payments will be made for reduction in acreage planted of many of our major crops—this in the effort to boost faltering prices. Thousands of tenant farmers and agricultural laborers have been displaced in the process. And yet it has been estimated that it would have taken more than 87,000,000 acres to produce in our country the agricultural products we imported in 1937, while our unemployment problem continues to be of major concern. We do not seem to be doing a very good job of co-ordinating our various governmental activities. The uncertainties and inequalities that crowd all along the line are of deep concern to us, although temporarily our industry is in more favored position.

Price Situation

It might be argued today that the price situation as to cattle gives no evi-

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dence of permanent injury as the result of increasing imports. That is true only because domestic slaughter has been exceedingly light. Our production is increasing, and increased domestic slaughter must follow. When that time comes, imports as heavy as those of recent months may well cause disastrous market breaks. For the first quarter of this year, the imports of live cattle, dressed beef, and canned beef, all reduced to a dressed weight basis, were equivalent to 8.2 per cent of the federally inspected slaughter for that period. With us, as with you, the price of the surplus controls the market, and when domestic slaughter gets back to normal such imports as indicated above will be hard to handle at satisfactory prices.

For the immediate future the hog situation is generally recognized as containing the germ of trouble for all livestock producers in our country. Prices continue to slump, and now are at the lowest point in the past five years. It is indicated that market supplies will be even greater this fall. So far the product has gone largely into consumption at the reduced price basis. Pork is the principal competitor of beef, and increased supplies are bound to lessen the price spread which has obtained recently. Only a sharp increase in employment following generally improved conditions can operate to prevent further price recessions as supplies increase.

Marketing Quotas

There can be no question that the establishment of reasonable quotas under trade agreements somewhat softens the blow caused by the reduction in tariff rates. Such quotas, however, should take into consideration the interests of both parties to the agreement. If, in your case the cattle quota is made large enough to cover any possible number which you might wish to export to our market, then the imposition of a quota has little if any effect. The increased quota in the new trade agreement, following the year 1938 when you did not fill the original quota, was the subject of considerable criticism in our country. We are glad to note that since the new agreement was made you have been protected against undue imports from Mexico by the allocation of the quotas as between the two countries. I have never been able to see any merit in allowing Mexico to benefit because you made a trade agreement with us. It is a good deal like "kissing the cook because the maid sewed a button on for you."

I think the successful working out of the quota arrangement is handicapped by the fact that our authorities have permitted cattle to enter the country under bond awaiting the availability of future quotas. I do not believe the warehousing-in-bond provision of the tariff act was ever meant to apply to live stock. As a result of the present handling, Mexico has thousands of cattle in the United States now under bond waiting for the third-quarter quota. Their pres-

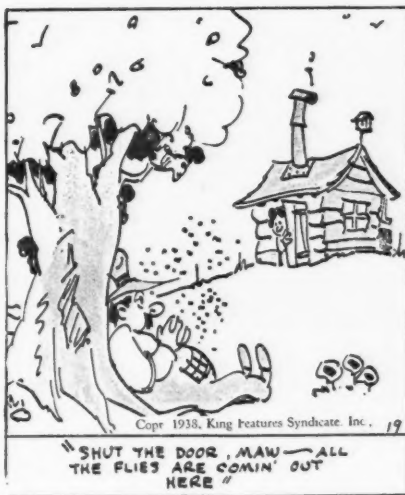
ence in our country operates just as government-owned wheat or cotton in the visible supply. It tends to depress the market, and, as stated above, it partly at least destroys the benefits which would otherwise come to both of us by better distribution of the yearly quota. The impracticability of handling cattle in this fashion is shown by the fact that our government officials solemnly put a padlock around the gatepost but not around the gate, so that the cattle are warehoused under lock and key only by a very sharp stretching of the imagination.

Conclusion

In conclusion, I want to assure you that we hold no ill will against the Canadian cattle producer for seeking the best possible terms of entry into our markets. But we want you to feel that you have a genuine and very direct interest in the preservation of that market. We today receive a smaller portion of the consumer's dollar than ever before. The costs of transportation, marketing, and processing have been sharply increased by legislation regulating wages and hours, social security, unemployment insurance, etc. With these added costs, we cannot exist without adequate tariff protection against low-cost producing countries. I have tried to outline to you the only fair and equitable way that that can be done. It would seem that, with your favored location near our large consuming centers, you enjoy a distinct advantage over any other possible competitor in our markets. Make full use of that advantage, but remember that a depressed and oversupplied market, even though right next door, is of little good to anyone. I thank you.

CALGARY COWMEN IN ANNUAL CONVENTION

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION of the Western Stock Growers' Association was held at Calgary, Alberta, June 15-16. Problems discussed were very similar in the main to those of any western cattle association in the



United States. The market outlook was the topic of consuming interest. Cattle-men in the states, where good markets come not too frequently, can yet be thankful that they do not have the additional worries incident to marketing in foreign lands.

Outstanding in the meeting was the interest taken by various officials from the provincial government at Edmonton and the dominion government at Ottawa. This did not manifest itself in any domineering fashion, but rather in a spirit of true helpfulness. It was quite apparent that Canadian officials are far ahead of those holding similar positions in the various states and in the federal government here in constructive market research. Many of the speakers had spent months abroad in the interest of Canada's export markets. Type and breed development are being closely studied to get full benefit of possible export outlets.

Random notes on the meeting:

Over a long period of years about 50 per cent of Canada's export cattle go to England, 50 per cent to the United States.

Dominion officials are now experimenting on export of choice lightweight (fourteen to sixteen months old) fresh dressed beef carcasses to England. Such carcasses have recently topped the Smithfield market—the first time in history that imported beef has turned that trick.

Stock cattle (store cattle) are exported to England in some volume, but ordinarily only when prices are low in the United States.

Government officials recognize wisdom of long-term public land leases. Maximum period is twenty-one years. Recently Alberta has taken over administration of all dominion lands in that province.

Canadian cattlemen are not being subjected to pressure campaigns for Bang's disease testing such as are now being conducted here by Bureau of Animal Industry fieldmen.

The railroad problem is identical with that in the states. There is threat of higher freight rates to meet deficits; no action along the line of possible operating economies.

Close attention is given to brand inspection. It is operated by provincial officials and apparently efficiently done.

Horned cattle (over 400 pounds in weight) are docked \$1 per head. The money goes into the operating fund of Live Stock Commissioner.

Canada is away ahead on control of live-stock theft. Stockmen have active support of RCMP. (President Roosevelt has twice vetoed a bill which would provide somewhat similar aid for our cattlemen.)

Canadian cattlemen are very much like their brothers south of the line—independent in spirit; distrustful of undue government interference with their business. They are good sports but not particularly fond of U. S. tariff regulations. (See address on page 4 of this issue.)—F. E. MOLLIN.

OLD RECORDS REVEAL CHICAGO MART BEGINNING

THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY ago the first organized step was taken to establish the Chicago Union Stock Yards, the world's greatest live-stock market, according to authentic facts recently uncovered in a search of the original records.

Chicago's live-stock business had been divided between four principal markets since the beginning of the Civil War, and plans were well under way to establish still more trading centers. A counter-move had been launched to concentrate all the business at one central point. Two of the leaders among those who realized the advantages of centralization, Colonel R. M. Hough and Colonel John L. Hancock, were at that very time in command of regiments of Union troops at near-by Camp Fry, and their hands were more than full with the strenuous duties of war-time days. But they were also leading meat packers in the city, and their business interests called for immediate action to prevent a further decentralization of live-stock marketing in Chicago.

Early Day Sales Direct

Live-stock markets were a comparatively new institution in Chicago's business life. In the early days all live-stock sales were made direct to the packers and slaughterers by the drovers or stockmen. It was customary to contract for a supply of live stock some months in advance of delivery, and there was little need for a market where buyers and sellers traded for cash in the presence of the animals being sold. As a rule, the cattle were allowed to graze the rich prairies as late in the fall as possible and still allow time to slaughter them and pack the beef for shipment east by boats before navigation closed for the winter. The hogs were largely brought in as carcasses as weather permitted during the winter months to be packed for shipment when the boats could again pass through the lakes in the spring. Local butchers purchased animals direct from the owners throughout the year as needed to furnish fresh meat for the city.

As the volume of Chicago's live-stock business increased, trading centers developed in the western and southern parts of the city in connection with the taverns where the drovers were accustomed to stop on their arrival from the country. Among these centers was Myrick's, on Cottage Grove Avenue near what is now 31st Street; Darrow's, on the southern plank road at what is now State and 29th Streets; Jackson's, at the city limits near State and 12th Streets; Bull's Head, at the intersection of the southwestern plank road and the west end of Madison Street near the present intersection of Ogden Avenue and Madi-

son Street; and the Brighton Stock Yard in connection with the tavern where Archer Road and Blue Island plank road met outside the city near the present intersection of Pershing Road and Western Avenue.

Tavern Stock Yards Develop

When the first railroads from the east reached Chicago early in 1852, the small tavern stock yard became of more importance due to the handling of additional animals on their way eastward, but it was found to be difficult to bring supply and demand together at the same time and place. The *Democratic Press* observed late in 1852 that:

"There is a move on foot among the butchers and cattle dealers to establish certain days of the week for holding cattle market at the different yards in the city. Such a measure, if carried into execution, cannot fail to result advantageously to all concerned, as it will always insure full yards on these days and the attendance of a sufficient number of buyers to provoke an active competition."

The plan of increasing competition by limiting the number of market days was carried out and followed for several

years, Tuesdays and Fridays being the recognized trading days.

Even after the arrival of the railroads, the old tavern markets continued in use for some time; but in 1856 a junction track was extended across the city on 16th Street which connected all the western and eastern railroads, and this resulted in the decline of some of the tavern markets and the establishment of new stock yards adjacent to the out-bound railroads. During the following five years, three of these stock yards handled the bulk of the business, the Myrick Yard becoming known as the Sherman, on the Michigan Central, the Michigan Southern constructing a new yard on its line at Clark and 22nd Streets, and the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne, and Chicago building a new yard on the west side of the river at Stewart and Mitchell Streets.

Chicago Comes to Front

The outbreak of the Civil War and the tremendous demand for live stock which resulted found Chicago with its extensive railroad lines in a strategic position to forge ahead of Cincinnati and the older live-stock centers on the rivers and take the lead as a foremost meat animal depot of the country, a pre-eminence which it was never to relinquish. A stream of cattle, hogs, and sheep poured through its three main stock yards, and a new market, known as the Cottage Grove, was opened as a war-time neces-



The Hough House at Chicago union stock yards (its name later changed to Transit House). It occupied the site of the present Stock Yards Inn at the east entrance to the Chicago yards (Exchange Avenue and Halstead Street). The photo is taken from an original drawing made in the Civil War period shortly after the yards opened. Note the Union uniform in right foreground and type of cattle typical of the times.

Courtesy Chicago Historical Society

sity on the lake front just south of Sherman's. Late in 1863 the western railroads which brought in most of the live stock took steps to establish stock yards on their own lines where they entered the western limits of the city. The Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, which was soon to become the Northwestern, acquired land where its track converged with the Burlington near Western Avenue and 16th Street and arranged for the construction of a stock yard. The Burlington soon followed and made similar arrangements for the building of a stock yard on its line adjacent to the project of the Galena. The *Tribune* of January 21, 1864, carried the following news item:

"NEW CATTLE YARDS"

"We understand that the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne, and Chicago R. R. Co. has recently purchased eighty acres of land just south of the city limits on the line of their road and that a liberal appropriation has been made for fitting very complete cattle yards at an early date, embracing all the modern improvements."

A fourth eastern railroad, the Chicago & Great Eastern, was being built across the prairie south of the city and up its western edge, passing through Brighton and giving new life to the stock yard in connection with the Brighton Hotel. The live-stock trade of the city faced the prospect of being divided between seven or eight different local markets, and it was imperative that some action be taken at once to prevent further decentralization.

History-Making Meeting

Fortunately an organization was found to be ready to meet this emergency. Only the year before, the pork packers' association of the city of Chicago had been formed to promote the interest of the trade, and the *Journal* of June 28, 1864, carried this history-making call for action:

"NOTICE TO PACKERS"

"The members of the Packers' Association are requested to meet at the Tremont House this evening at 8 o'clock sharp to attend to business of great importance. By order of T. J. S. Flint, President."

The *Times* observed that

"The meeting was called for the purpose of reconciling the conflicting interests that at present exist between the different packers and the officers of the railroads terminating in this city. At present the stock yards in the city are widely separated and the interests of both the packers and the railroad companies demand that they should be consolidated."

In the absence of the president, Colonel Hough was appointed chairman of the meeting. The packers present agreed that the stock yards then in use in the city were utterly inadequate to the requirements made of them, were entirely too small for modern purposes, and that the loss of stock by their use was very

great. They discussed the propriety and feasibility of consolidating them in a union stock yard, and upon the motion of Dr. V. A. Turpin adopted the following resolutions:

Consolidation Resolved

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this Association that the various stock yards of the city ought to be consolidated into one.

"Resolved, That said consolidation ought to be conducted by a joint stock company, the stock of which should be accessible to all.

"Resolved, That the said yard, to meet the requirements of the various interests concerned, ought to be located near the city limits of the south division."

The secretary was asked "To tender a copy of the above resolutions to the meeting of the railroad agents on the subject," indicating that the railroads were probably also working on the same problem.

The *Tribune* commented on the meeting as follows:

"One of the most important movements in connection with the interests of the cattle trade of this city was that inaugurated on Tuesday evening, at the Tremont House, by the Chicago Packers' Association inasmuch as, if successful—and there is little reason to suppose that it can be otherwise—it will supply a pressing want, indeed, a positive necessity, for lack of which the interests of drovers and especially of the various classes of operators, have long suffered much inconvenience and more positive loss. At present we are blessed with no less than four stock yards, so situated with respect to each other that, to be properly posted in the actual condition of the market, the best part of a day must be consumed by our operators in going from one yard to the other. Now, time being to them all important, they are unable to do this, and, as a consequence, our reporter frequently finds, in making his daily rounds of the various yards, that the average value of stock under those frequent changes which are occurring has varied from 25 cents to as much as 50 cents between the price paid in one yard and the others. This is an evil of considerable magnitude, giving rise to feelings between owners and brokers of a very unsatisfactory character. By the consolidation of the yards of this city in one suitable place, drovers will always be able to command the full value of their stock, and operators will always have the satisfaction of knowing that they are buying at the same equitable rate. The advantages such an arrangement as that proposed will confer on our city packers and large shippers can hardly be overestimated. . . ."

A few days later, the *Tribune*, in reporting the market, printed the following comments:

Newspapers Lend Support

"There was, as is frequently the case, some differences in the prices paid at the several yards. A few days since we noted that at the Fort Wayne Yards hogs were bought 50 cents under the general run of the market; today they

have been sold at these yards at nearly that sum higher than the general run of the market. When we get the new Burlington yards opened, which will be a days' march from all the rest, this kind of thing will form a striking peculiarity in Chicago live-stock market, which will doubtless produce no very favorable influence through the country. Having thus far digressed from the real matter at hand, we would add that for the interests of drovers and especially of our packers and shippers, it is absolutely indispensable that our yards, instead of being widely distributed, should be consolidated."

Within a month after this meeting the railroads outlined a plan whereby the new union stock yard could be financed, largely by them, and when the legislature convened in Springfield early in 1865 an application was made for a charter. On February 13, 1865, the Union Stock Yard & Transit Company of Chicago was issued a charter by the State of Illinois. Four of the packers who had been active in the Tremont Hotel meeting—Colonel Hough, Colonel Hancock, Dr. Turpin and C. M. Culbertson—joined with five prominent railroad officials to serve on the first board of directors of the new company. Under the personal supervision of Colonel Hough, the work of constructing the new Union Stock Yards was begun on its present site on June 1, and on Christmas Day, 1865, it was thrown open for business. During the intervening years a total of 880,000,000 head of live stock has been sold for more than \$21,000,000,000 on this market for the benefit of the farmers and stockmen of America.

MONTANA'S PROBLEM IN GROWING LIVE STOCK

BY JAMES E. POOLE

A DROUGHT SCARE ALL OVER the Northwest has subsided. At the Livingston meeting of the Montana Stock Growers' Association concern over adverse physical conditions was deep. In fact, cattlemen were harking back to the debacle of 1934. Belated rain subsequently—"million dollar rains," as local editors invariably proclaim such precipitation—carried a ray of hope, but more water can be advantageously used. Morale both in cattle and sheep circles is excellent. Old hay is plentiful—an insurance against forced and ruinous liquidation.

Montana live-stock growers are wrestling with several problems involving swelling operating expenses, not the least of which are taxes and inequitable assessments, low producing grazing areas being required to carry a burden that threatens confiscation. However, land reverting to state or county ownership may be rented for less than exorbitant taxes, affording a solace. This condition is by no means exceptional in the Northwest. The only apparent means of redress is "rubbing out the assessor."

The industry has entered a new era

in which quality is the keynote. No longer will the dead ones be counted in the spring following a mild winter or the bovine survivors of a hard winter to make tallies. Thrown on its own resources, Montana is intent on increasing breeding herds, as replacement from the southern nursery has become impossible since the new scale of stocker cost became effective. A few thousand Mexicans have been "pointed north" this season, but the southern stocker of former days is a novelty. The great eastern grass plain of Montana, formerly a dumping ground for Texas "twos" destined for the butcher as "fours," is almost depleted. Sheep have supplanted cattle thereabouts to a large extent. This species suffered least decimation during the drought and is capable of staging a speedy comeback; in fact, that has already been accomplished. That eastern Montana is destined to be a sheep country is evident. Cattle will occupy a more favored terrain in the foothills and mountain area.

Breeding stocks all over the Northwest have been, and are, seriously depleted. This is notably apparent in the Dakotas, where sheep are also predominant. Wyoming has been hit hard, carrying around 250,000 fewer cows than before the drought, according to Russell Thorp, a competent authority. Just how short Montana is in this respect lacks reliable statistical evidence, but the shortage is there, prompting Governor Ayres to advise cattlemen to ship no female stock capable of discharging the productive function for at least three years, the penalty being elimination from the industry, although many ranchers, feeling financial stress, are under the necessity of parting with their annual increase the moment it is eligible to a bid. Many sold calves last year in response to need and because prices were alluring—prices they feared would not be repeated—a large number of both steer calves and heifers going to feeders that were essential to progress with a restocking campaign. This may recur if prices are alluring this year.

"More Grass and Water"

As the state is understocked and old hay plentiful, no bargain counter will be set up. Dislodging young cattle at present is difficult, as speculators driving the country realize. A water and grass development program is in progress; meadows are being enlarged and irrigated, with "more grass and water" the popular slogan. Much interest is manifest in expanding crested wheat grass acreage to furnish succulent spring and fall pasture, furnishing cows with a flow of milk early and a means of plumping calves before entering what is frequently a subarctic winter in these high latitudes. This grass is by no means a novelty, as a decade ago it rescued the breeding area known as the Nebraska Sandhills from extinction, preventing blowouts which actually menaced pastures in that terrain. Developing

crested wheat grass is a tedious, expensive process, but once established it is a veritable bonanza.

Northern-bred cattle enjoy an enviable reputation among beef-makers, especially in the higher latitudes of the Corn Belt. Instead of grass beef, the future job of Montana is Corn Belt feed-lot replacement with qualified calves and yearlings. The Hereford is already dominant hereabouts, owing to its rustling capacity and maximum calf crops. Under pasture breeding, 85 to 90 per cent crops are the rule, and pasture breeding is becoming standard as open range breeding falls down in the percentage.

Rejuvenation

Considerable capital is going into ranch properties and cattle, also water development. Old ranches are in process of rejuvenation, old plants renovated and expanded. Hay and more hay is the problem. Herefords may be hardy, but domestic animals do not thrive under hardship. The improvement campaign is somewhat handicapped by high cost of purebred bulls. Capital is also lacking. Advancing cow prices furnish incentive to sell, although traders are bagging few. What Montana needs right now is a 100,000 head accession to its cow population; also superior bull consorts to insure larger calf crops.

A lengthening necrology records the passing of Montana's cattle pioneers. Back in 1903 when the Northern Montana Round-up Association was a representative organization, meeting annually at Helena, with the assistance of Sam Scott, I wrote a two-column story of personalities, with various *nom de plumes* each wore and by which they were commonly addressed. Arriving at Livingston, Scott said:

"Remember the seventy-two we wrote up that time? Well, only four survive."

Sam, Montana brand inspector for many years past, was one of the quartet. He died shortly after returning to Chicago two weeks later.

"The knights are dust,
Their swords are rust,
Their souls are with
The saints we trust."

Future in Live Stock

Montana's future is based on live stock—cattle and sheep—in speculative proportions. Dry farming is a recognized gamble if not a delusion and a snare. Grain growing will be largely restricted to acreage under the high-line ditch, depleted pastures will be nursed to restoration, and the last vestige of an ill-advised grain-growing phantasy wiped off the map. Congress, with its characteristic stupidity, has for half a century past bungled its public domain management—the so-called homesteader or nester given preference over the cattle- and sheepman. Had the entire northwestern grazing area been surveyed on a balanced ranch basis, much if not all of the vicissitude the industry has encountered meanwhile could have been avoided.

But native human energy and intelligence will rehabilitate depleted pasture. Care and avoiding overstocking will insure continuity. The old order was evil. What was everybody's grass was everybody's prey, with resultant harm. What Congress did not do in this emergency is an oft-told tale of simian policy.

A new chapter is at the inception stage. It will resemble conditions so vividly and vernacularly described in Teddy Blue's book, *We Pointed Them North*. In one respect it will be different. The pilgrim steer is ancient history.

WASHINGTON OPPOSES FOREST SERVICE SHIFT

WASHINGTON CATTLEMEN ARE opposed to the transfer of the Forest Service to any other department of government or to its incorporation with any other department or division. A resolution to that effect, passed at the annual convention of the Washington Cattlemen's Association at Ellensburg May 26-27, explained that "live-stock operators of Washington have always had very pleasant relationship with the Forest Service."

Other resolutions passed by the association asked reintroduction of the recently vetoed McCarran animal theft bill, opposed modification of the embargoes preventing shipments from countries having foot-and-mouth disease; opposed trade treaties which "work to the detriment of the United States agricultural producers and which tend to prevent domestic producers from enjoying the domestic market;" opposed further enlargement of national park area; and favored purchase of government supplies in the domestic market.

One resolution concerning advertising of meat recommended an increase of assessment on animals sold at the various markets from 25 to 50 cents per car. It condemned the practice of certain Washington packers in not supporting the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

The stockmen opposed legislation "tending to diminish the distribution of agricultural products" through taxation or otherwise. They objected to any reduction of the excise tax on imported inedible coconut oil. [The tax on Philippine oil was upheld in a recent senate vote.—Ed.]

Two resolutions concerning brands asked for a tightening up of the brand inspection service and suggested regulations designed to avoid the present confusion resulting from similarity of brands.

R. L. Picken, of Tonasket, was re-elected president of the association. Other officers for the coming year include Con S. Maddox, of Pullman, secretary-treasurer; and Rufus Schnebly, of Ellensburg, vice-president.

Speakers before the convention included R. L. Picken, president, of Tonasket, who spoke on "Washington

Cattlemen's Association Responsibilities;" B. F. McCauley, director of game, Seattle, whose subject was "Our Game Problems;" and F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, who discussed the national association.

"Status of the Live Stock Industry in Washington" was the subject of a talk by Con S. Maddox, of Pullman, secretary of the Washington association; "The Forestry Service," by Glen Mitchell, regional forestry office, Portland; "The Young Cattleman and the Association," by George Cooke, of Ellensburg. "Auctioning Graded Cattle and the Progress Made in Five Years" was discussed by Lester Pearne, of White Swan, and W. S. Murdock, Indian extension agent, Toppenish.

A loss prevention demonstration was presented by Ralph Charlton and Bill Schnebly, of Ellensburg. John P. Helphrey, of Curlew, discussed the Bang's disease program.

A highlight of the convention was a tour of the Kittitas Valley, with stops at the George Cooke Ranch to inspect its Hereford herds, Fred Hanson's feeding plant, the ranch of Lawrence Møllgaard, to look over a herd of yearling Angus, the Luther Harrell Ranch, to look over some of the champion Belgian Horses, and the W. D. Bruton Ranch.

IDAHO GROUP STRESSES THEFT PROBLEM

THE "ALARMING ACTIVITIES" OF cattle rustlers in Idaho became an outstanding subject at the convention of the Idaho Cattle and Horse Growers' Association, meeting in Twin Falls, May 23-24. Resolutions on the subject stated that Idaho theft and brand inspection laws were not being properly followed out and demanded rigid enforcement; that "it will be the duty of the state brand inspector to demand that ports of entry to state and county lines be posted demanding brand inspection;" and that a program be worked out for brand inspection with all bordering states. A resolution referring to federal animal theft legislation asked presidential approval of the McCarran bill, later vetoed.

Bills, passed at the recent Idaho legislature, which it was believed would have been effective in checking cattle thefts, one of them carrying an appropriation of \$20,000 for work against rustlers, met governor veto, but President Cohn of the association stated that he had "since talked to the governor and he assured me that he desires to co-operate with the stockmen in setting up protective measures."

The initial session included a talk by E. U. McIntire, of Kimberly; reports of the president, Max D. Cohn, of Arimo, and the secretary, F. L. Winzeler, of Boise.

The second session opened with a brief outline of Forest Service work and graz-

ing permits by C. N. Woods, regional forester. John T. Caine III, of the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company, Chicago, said that stockmen can look to improved sales and steadier markets in 1940 and 1941. He urged stockmen to design and maintain a careful program; to insure themselves by having sufficient hay and feed to hold cattle over, when necessary, for better prices. "Raise better quality beef and watch the markets closely for the type of quality beef that is in demand and bringing the best prices," he said.

F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, who predicted that the United States would never ratify the Argentine sanitary convention, added remarks against the purchase of 48,000 pounds of Argentine canned beef for the Navy. He pointed out that Senator O'Mahoney, of Wyoming, had drafted a provision to prevent such foreign purchases in the future, such provision now being law.

George Weaver, of Log Cabin, Colorado, chief of the AAA range program in the west; R. C. Rich, president of the National Wool Growers' Association; Joseph F. Francis, chief live-stock inspector for Utah's board of agriculture, Salt Lake City; Mont H. Saunderson, senior economist at the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Ogden, Utah; and A. H. Caine, secretary of the Idaho Live Stock Production Credit Association, were also speakers.

President Cohn, in his annual report to the members, said:

"It is well that live-stock men are beginning to realize the importance of organization; for in these uncertain times of trading and bargaining by our government we know not what morning we may arise and find that we have been again 'sold down the river' to our good neighbor. It happened only last week, in our government canned meat supply deal. This basic industry, represented here by you men, is the very root of our national life as well as your livelihood, and any action of our legislatures, either directly or indirectly, state or national, means success or failure to us. Only through united effort can we hope to gain those privileges and rights which we are justly entitled to.



"We often hear it said that cattle are high and things look rosy for you stockmen. Well, during the past year we have experienced some change in the price and movement of cattle. At the time of our meeting about a year ago prices seemed to be about on the bottom, and since that time they have made a little change, sliding up and down, and during the past few months the bulls seem to be in power. Still, cattle are not high. They have been down in price so long that now with a little advance they only seem to be high. We must not be misled; for, while prices may indicate some advance, we must take into consideration the sharply advanced cost caused by the many frills which our social-minded government has added. The fact that it costs 7 to 8 cents per pound to produce a two-year-old feeder steer is evidence that the price of cattle is not high. If our state legislature had included cattle in the bill they passed at the last session, which prohibited the selling of merchandise under cost, I feel that we stockmen could now have retired from business in good grace, relieved ourselves of all this worry, and possibly gone upon the pay roll that seems to have no worry.

"I would say, however, that the outlook for our industry for the early future promises some encouragement. If conditions are held fairly normal, we should see the realization this early summer and fall of higher prices on stockers and feeders, because cattle numbers are well within the requirements of a normal demand.

Meat Board Merits Support

"It has been proved many times by the most successful business men throughout the country that advertising is the best means of selling and moving merchandise and maintaining prices. I am certain the cattlemen have not given serious enough thought and consideration to this angle of their business. It would be well for us to be more liberal in helping to further this most important work now being carried on by the very able Live Stock and Meat Board.

"It just seems that there is nothing new or impossible in this day and age—one damn thing after another. Forest reserve rights and the Taylor grazing privileges are to be, it seems, thrown into the hat and a stampede and grand scramble had by the stockmen for another five or ten years to try to find out to whom these rights belong, wondering and worrying all the time if he has any privileges or rights on the public domain upon which he can graze his stock. During this time the banker and other creditors, fearing our grazing rights may be given over to wild life and national parks, will of course withdraw their loans and support. By the time we will again be assured of grazing permits, if that time ever comes, and the live-stock industry more or less stabilized, will we cattlemen then have any assets left upon which to borrow? Will we have sufficient live stock to continue our business and maintain our fireside and dear ones and remain the taxpayers upon which our government very materially depends?

"It may seem strange when I say it, but it now appears that to slaughter cattle is more profitable than to produce them.

"In Congress is a bill introduced under the Fair Labor Standard Act, which in brief will give to the butchers and others employed by packers time and one-half for overtime after forty-four hours or thereabouts. Now this is another expense and a very serious one that will be passed directly back to the producer. Unless we will assume this extra cost, then the packer will limit his buying to such quantities of live stock as can be slaughtered during the limited hours of a day, and of course this would result in live stock being unsold and carried over to the following day or days at the expense of the producer. It is a well-known fact that the cattlemen's attitude is and always has been to pay well for services rendered, but surely this is not the time to overpay for services rendered—when the producers are operating at cost and below.

"During the frontier days marauding rustlers forced the cattlemen to take the law into their own hands and administer it as they wished, which was most severely. The passing of the early times has not brought an end to cattle rustling and stealing. The record shows that it is increasing. Last year was the heaviest in history. So great have the losses been to the stockmen in our state that last year at our annual meeting it was the unanimous decision to appoint a committee to work out some measures with the legislature that would give the stockmen some relief and protection from theft. A committee of representative stockmen did meet at Boise during the session of the last legislature, and after much time and expense and careful consideration, did help draft two measures that, in their best judgment and experience, contained sufficient teeth and power to give the live-stock men over the state ample protection when properly enforced.

Bills Vetoed

"These bills were introduced both in the house and senate. While some of the members of the legislature were not experienced in the cattle business, they were good listeners, and after having obtained the true facts and information in regard to these bills and the results hoped to be obtained by the cattlemen in checking theft, they gave their support and the bills passed both houses almost unanimously; but, when these bills reached the governor's desk for final approval, the governor, not being an experienced stockman, and evidently not realizing the seriousness of this theft problem, possibly feeling that through some other legislative measures this work could be accomplished, vetoed the two bills—and theft still continues.

"In a conversation with the governor recently, he expressed a desire to co-operate with the stockmen in setting up some measures that will give the stockmen some protection. I would suggest that a committee be appointed to meet with the governor and see if something beneficial to our welfare can be done."

Resolutions

Important among the resolutions adopted were demand for continuance of the embargo against meat or live-stock importation from countries having foot-and-mouth disease; requesting Senate confirmation in future trade agreements;

favoring amendment to Wagner labor act to prevent strikes by stock yards employees without board of mediation consideration; favoring the fourteen-week exemption for processors from overtime provisions in the Fair Labor Standards Act; opposing repeal of long-and-short-haul clause in the Interstate Commerce Act; opposing live-stock hauling by circuitous routes.

Legislation introduced by Senator McCarran to set aside 10 per cent of forest fees for range improvement and providing legal status for advisory boards under the Taylor Grazing Act was endorsed. Bitter criticism was leveled at the recent action of the President in ordering Argentine beef for the Navy.

The cowmen favored the revised standard for beef grading developed in recent producer-meat packer-government conferences. They urged increased use of natural casings and continued excise tax on imported oils.

The association gave general approval to the "restatement of Forest Service policies as worked out between Forest Service and various grazing boards of forest associations and as endorsed by the national association."

It was urged that no area work be started in testing for Bang's disease in the state's range sections until results of present government vaccine experiments are made available; a per car assessment for the National Live Stock and Meat Board of 50 cents was recommended; unification of regulations governing interstate movement of live stock was requested.

Secretary of the Interior Ickes was commended for his appointment of R. H. Rutledge as director of grazing, and the director's general policy, as stated at the convention in February of the American National Live Stock Association, was endorsed. Increased field force in the Division of Grazing "to provide more adequate administration for conservation and protection of the primary western resources" was urged and the conservation work of the CCC commended.

Max D. Cohn was re-elected president, A. R. Babcock, Moore, was elected vice-president, and Frank L. Winzeler, Boise, was renamed secretary-treasurer.

NEBRASKANS REVAMP ASSOCIATION SET-UP

BESIDES BEING HOST ON JUNE 8-10 to the Golden Jubilee convention of the Nebraska Stock Growers' Association, Alliance witnessed a reconstruction of the fifty-year-old organization by expansion of the directorate and addition of new blood. Extensive revision of the constitution and by-laws was made.

President Henry P. Hansen's address to the convention touched on vital live-stock subjects. He urged need to guard against increases of meat imports, urged Senate ratification of trade treaties, rec-

ommended further study of methods to control Bang's disease, and urged opposition to processing taxes on live stock.

First day's sessions, in which members only appeared as speakers, was more or less an extemporaneous affair. Reports on range conditions and prospects for the state showed in the main that grass was good and improving, cattle putting on flesh, good calf crops, and low losses.

Guest speakers of the second day's sessions included Nebraska's Governor R. L. Cochran; L. N. Burch, president of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Omaha; Fay C. Hill, of Gordon; Walter Dearth and Don Cunningham, secretaries of the Omaha and Sioux City live-stock exchanges; Dr. J. A. Murdoch, federal Bureau of Animal Industry inspector in charge, on sanitation; and representatives of several of the railroads, on transportation.

A symposium on the live-stock industry in its various phases was presented by Professor W. J. Loeffel, acting chairman of the state college of agriculture; W. W. Derrick, of the extension service; E. M. Brouse, superintendent of the Valentine experimental substation; and Dr. S. W. Alford, extension veterinarian.

A recital of the work which the Sand Hills Cattlemen's Association, a group formed last year, is doing to popularize Nebraska cattle was given by S. R. McKelvie, secretary of the association.

R. C. Pollock, general manager of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, gave a review of the work of the Board, and F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American Live Stock Association, told of the efforts that organization has made to promote the interests of stockmen, with particular reference to trade agreements and sanitary embargoes. Byron Demorest, of the *Omaha Daily Journal-Stockman*, responded on behalf of the visitors to Mayor George Smith's official welcome.

Adoption of an amended constitution and set of by-laws changing and modernizing the set-up of the association in many respects took place on Saturday. The stockmen re-elected President Henry Hansen, of North Platte, and Vice-President Earl Monahan, of Hyannis. They named Valentine as next year's meeting place. They named an advisory board of sixty members, fifteen members each from four districts as provided in the new constitution.

The executive committee named C. L. Stoddart as secretary-treasurer of the organization, succeeding F. M. Broome. Mr. Stoddart also holds the post of chief brand inspector.

Purpose of the advisory board, it was explained, was to help create more general interest in the work of the association and make it stronger, more active, and more representative. Other conditions of the new set-up are that the president and the vice-president will serve not more than two consecutive terms, that the secretary is to be employed by the executive council, and that this council has the power to hire and

discharge all employees of the association.

Resolutions adopted in the final session urged states free of bovine tuberculosis to co-operate in bringing about uniform regulations regarding interstate shipment of cattle and further urged elimination of trade barriers that obstruct interstate commerce; recommended that Bang's disease control program be operated only on voluntary basis pending completion of government experimental work with vaccination.

On the subject of tariffs and trade agreements the stockmen opposed reduction in present excise tax on foreign fats and oils, condemned practice of binding United States in reciprocal trade agreements without Senate approval, and reiterated opposition to modification of existing embargoes against live-stock importation from countries where foot-and-mouth disease exists.

The stockmen urged return of Farm Credit Administration to an independent status and expressed preference that it be brought under the treasury department rather than the Department of Agriculture.

Endorsement was given to Senator McCarran's animal theft bill, and it was urged that Congress enact the law again. The government's work in eradication of scab was commended, with request that it be continued.

Thanks were extended to county sheriffs, deputies, other police officers, county attorneys, and railroad special agents for assistance in apprehending and prosecuting cattle thieves. It was urged that a law be enacted establishing non-political live-stock sanitary board composed of producers, the resolution deploring the governor's veto of such a law passed by the recent legislature.

The United States Army was commended for furnishing remount service stallions to Nebraska ranches. Thanks were extended to live-stock exchanges and commission companies for service in collection of brand fees and funds for the Meat Board. Commendation was also extended to Sand Hills feeder cattle producers for efforts to popularize Nebraska cattle.

The group opposed processing taxes, deplored action of the President in recommending purchase of Argentine canned beef for the Navy, and censured Nebraska senators for their attitude on the question. Another resolution commended several state senators from the range cattle area for their co-operation with the association and commended the work of United States Representative Harry B. Coffee in behalf of the industry.

Appreciation of the work of the American National Live Stock Association was expressed, with the request that all stockmen support this organization.

A Nebraska Junior Stock Growers' Association was formed at the convention. The new organization is composed of young men and women between the ages of fifteen and thirty, pledged to the promotion of live-stock interests in Nebraska and to preparing its members for

active later-life duties in the senior association. Edward Arnold, Nenzel, was elected president of the junior body; Elvin Adamson, Cody, vice-president; and Robert Messersmith, Alliance, secretary-treasurer. Formation of this group and the outline of its policies was formally approved by the parent association.

THEFT BILL VETO AND BEEF RULING CENSURED

RESOLUTIONS CENSURING PRESIDENT Roosevelt for recommending purchase of Argentine beef for the United States Navy and for vetoing the McCarran national animal theft bill were passed at the twenty-sixth annual convention of the Cattle and Horse Raisers' Association of Oregon, held at Myrtle Point, Oregon, May 26-27.

President Hubbard Russell of the American National Live Stock Association, speaking before the group, said: "It is plain to me that President Roosevelt is not very sympathetic to our industry. Why, I do not know."

Other speakers included Herman Oliver, of John Day, who made the response to the address of welcome; President W. B. Snider, of Paisley; Secretary C. L. Jamison, of Canyon City; E. R. Jackman, of Corvallis, specialist in farm crops, whose subject was "Pasture Crops for Western and Eastern Oregon."

Solon White, of Corvallis, discussed the "Work of the Soil Conservation Service, Illustrated;" Professor E. L. Potter, head of the division of economics, Corvallis, spoke on "Mutual Interests of Western and Eastern Oregon Cattlemen;" L. H. Douglas, assistant regional forester, of Portland, discussed "Grazing on the National Forests;" R. W. Doe, vice-president of Safeway Stores, Oakland, talked on "Distribution Without Waste."

"Value of a Central Live Stock Market" was the subject of an address by Harry H. Burdick, president of North Portland Union Stock Yards. James F. Morrell, Consolidated Freight Lines, Portland, discussed "Modern Transportation;" A. D. Molohon, division of grazing, Denver, "Grazing on the Public Domain;" Frank L. Ballard, vice-director of extension, Corvallis, "Land Use—Its Effect on Oregon Income;" W. E. Meyer, president of the Intermediate Credit Bank, Spokane, "Credit for the Live Stock Industry;" Dr. A. B. Peacock, state game commission, Marshfield, "Grazing Conditions in the Mule Deer Area." B. F. Irvine, editorial writer, of Portland, and Mr. Weir, state AAA representative, also addressed the group.

The stockmen adopted twenty resolutions, including, besides the two already mentioned:

Indorsement of a state sales tax as a property tax offset; opposing further trade agreements without senatorial ap-

proval; opposing modification of the embargo on cattle imports from countries where the hoof-and-mouth disease is prevalent; making mandatory the shortest and quickest possible rail haul for live stock; inclusion of Indian cattle brands under state brand rules; requesting the state to arrange for reciprocal brand inspection with Nevada; urging the game commission to extend the mule deer season in Lake, Klamath, and Wallowa counties; placing all public grazing lands under one agency; doubling the present 25-cent per car levy for advertising meat; and opposing a proposed national park in the Snake River canyon.

Pendleton was selected as the convention city for 1940, and all officers were re-elected. They are W. B. Snider, president; Wayne Stewart, of Dayville, first vice-president; Jack Tippet, of Enterprise, second vice-president; and C. L. Jamison, secretary.

In referring in his annual address to national problems of the industry, President Snider said:

Every stockman who had the pleasure of attending the recent session of the American National Live Stock Association in San Francisco must have realized the importance of a powerful central organization to represent our interests. No longer are we free to work out our individual problems according to our own ideas and in line with our ability. We must deal with many national agencies, and it is manifest that we must be ably represented so that our industry may be well protected at all times. I urge every stockman to support the national organization. He owes it to the industry and to his fellow stockmen.

WYOMING STOCKMEN IN SIXTY-SEVENTH MEET

THE WYOMING STOCK GROWERS' Association came to the fore again on June 1-3 at its convention in Kemmerer with suggestions and criticisms regarding national affairs. President Sam C. Hyatt, of Hyattville, expressed opposition to any government move to add to public lands, scored President Roosevelt's recent order directing purchase of Argentine beef for the United States Navy, and denounced reciprocal trade treaties and the presidential veto of the McCarran animal theft bill. In several of the resolutions adopted were similar expressions of opposition to the McCarran bill veto and the purchase of foreign beef.

John A. Reed, president of the Wyoming Wool Growers' Association, welcomed the stockmen to Kemmerer. Responding to the welcome was Charles A. Myers, of Evanston, vice-president of the Wyoming Stock Growers' Association.

Orval W. Adams, vice-president of the Utah National Bank of Salt Lake City, told the stockmen that the effects of heavy federal spending on the national economy are similar to effects of overgrazing on range land. In this case, he added, it is the 5,000,000 bill-paying people earning \$5,000 a year who are being

"overgrazed." "We are not receiving money from federal agencies as a gratuity," he remarked.

Brand inspectors' reports for the major live-stock markets revealed that 271,000 head of cattle had been inspected last year, 213,000 of which were Wyoming cattle.

Friday's speakers included L. C. Montgomery, of Utah; Charles W. Lilley, of Virginia Dale, Colorado; Dr. H. D. Port, state veterinarian, Cheyenne; and Delmar H. LaVoi, of the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

Glenn A. Smith, of Denver, assistant Rocky Mountain regional forester, and C. E. Favre, assistant intermountain forester in charge of grazing, Ogden, led a discussion on forest matters.

Other second-day speakers were John T. Caine III, representative of the Chicago Union Stock Yard and Transit Company, who spoke on marketing problems; Max D. Cohn, president of the Idaho Cattle and Horse Growers' Association; and F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, who discussed problems confronting the industry.

An outline of the Wyoming Governmental Research Association's work in attempting to reduce taxes was given by Earle Reed, president of that body. Speaking also were W. H. Guild, of the Union Pacific Railroad, Salt Lake City; and J. Byron Wilson, of McKinley, secretary of the Wyoming Wool Growers' Association. Bennett Hammond, of Cody, spoke on "Success of the Calf Plan," a comparatively new scheme for financing live-stock associations. Discussion of the "Young Man's Place in the Cattle Business" was given by Wesley Hyatt, of Hyattville.

Resolutions adopted urged retention of foot-and-mouth disease ban on Argentine beef, thanked the American National Live Stock Association for work on Taylor grazing law changes, asked reduction in public grazing land valuation, commended work of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, and opposed legislation to abrogate the long-and-short-haul clause of the interstate commerce regulations.

The stockmen recommend a state law requiring presentation of poll tax receipts by persons under fifty before they are allowed to vote in Wyoming elections, condemned the attitude of local committees for setting back opening grazing dates on forest reserves as "indefensible and entirely unwarranted," opposed processing taxes on live stock or its products, opposed further national park acreage increase in Wyoming.

Revised beef grading standards as developed in a recent producer-packer-government conference were favored, and it was urged that Wyoming beef be sold under such United States standards. Endorsement was given to Taylor act amendments making local advisory boards legal and permanent. Reciprocal trade treaties without Senate ratification were opposed.

Opposition was expressed to legislation tending to diminish or hamper distribution of farm products, including unjust and discriminatory taxation. Submarginal land purchases were branded as a retrogressive step, hurting state's sovereignty and rights, as well as county affairs.

The association's executive committee, acting upon President Hyatt's suggestion that land rentals be reduced, made a formal request that rentals be reduced 50 per cent.

All officers were re-elected: S. C. Hyatt, Hyattville, president; Charles A. Myers, Evanston, vice-president; M. M. Cushing, Saratoga, treasurer; Fred E. Warren, Cheyenne, chairman executive committee, and Russell Thorp, Cheyenne, secretary-chief inspector.

Lander, Wyoming, was voted as the next convention site.

THREE HUNDRED AT SOUTH DAKOTA MEET

REGISTRATIONS AT THE FORTY-EIGHTH annual convention of the South Dakota Stock Growers' Association meeting in Lemmon reached a total of more than 300. The delegates re-elected all their officers: Thomas Jones, of Midland, president; J. H. Nason, of Spearfish, vice-president; and Queena Stewart, of Buffalo Gap, secretary-treasurer.

Welcoming the cattlemen to Lemmon was James H. Lemmon, secretary of the Belle Fourche-Lemmon Production Credit Corporation. The responding address was made by Dennis Lane, of Buffalo.

Representing the National Live Stock and Meat Board, D. H. La Voi, of Chicago, told how the board operates to increase consumption of meat and otherwise improve the market for that product.

Other speakers included: L. H. Robbins and Evan Hall of the agricultural department of the Milwaukee Railroad, and C. H. Faulke, of Pierre, Department of Agriculture live-stock inspector; L. N. Burch, acting president of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, Omaha, who discussed modern trends in banking to provide credit for stockmen; Leonard Noble, project manager of the Perkins-Corson land use adjustment program, who spoke on "Land Use Adjustment," inviting the group to headquarters of the land use project for firsthand examination; I. B. Johnson, of Brookings, director of the South Dakota State College experiment station, who discussed feeding experiments; Cal A. Ward, of Lincoln, Nebraska, regional director of the Farm Security Administration in the Southern Great Plains; F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association; B. H. Heide, secretary-manager of the International Live Stock Exposition; Floyd C. Short, of Lemmon; E. G. Wilkinson, of Milesville, president of the State

Brand Board; Thomas Arnold, of Nenzel, Nebraska, member of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board; George Silknitter, president of the Sioux City Stock Yard Company; D. H. Cunningham, secretary of the Sioux City Stock Yard Exchange.

Resolutions adopted included expression of regret at the presidential veto of the McCarran animal theft bill, with request that there be no cessation in the effort to pass such a law. The governor and law enforcement department of the state were asked to provide adequate state officers to cope with the growing live-stock theft situation. "Flagrant abuse of the parole privilege" concerning live-stock thieves was condemned.

Stating that the recent incident arising out of the purchase of Argentine beef for the Navy involved the very foundation of the American ranch, the group censured the President's action and urged purchase of domestic product. Amendment to provide for ratification by the Senate in trade treaties was urged. Modification of the embargo against foot-and-mouth disease was opposed.

Bang's disease control programs should be "kept entirely on a voluntary basis," the South Dakota stockmen said, adding the suggestion that government experiments with vaccine be expanded.

Other resolutions asked for change in the AAA set-up to permit "either deferred grazing or limited grazing as optional, and each used in areas best adapted to same;" favored free movement of cattle from one tuberculosis-free state to another under uniform regulations; condemned state line barriers interfering with free movement of goods; and objected to the practice of one state levying tribute against products of another.

Protest was made to the transfer of the Farm Credit Administration to the Department of Agriculture, with a request that the FCA continue as an independent agency.

The stockmen commended the National Live Stock and Meat Board and recommended a doubling of the 25 cents per car assessment, expressed appreciation for co-operation of exchanges and commission men in collecting brand fees and Meat Board assessments, and extended appreciation to the American National Live Stock Association for its efforts in behalf of the industry. They recommended that members support the national association.

ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE Western Slope Cattle Growers' Association, meeting at Craig, Colorado, June 10, disapproved administration policies of reciprocal trade pacts, condemned President Roosevelt's veto of McCarran national animal theft bill and his attitude toward buying Argentine beef for government purposes. The delegates

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asked Division of Grazing to recognize same priority rights on canceled homestead entries as on adjoining lands, asked clarification of grazing regulations on unpatented oil shale claims, favored retention of present Taylor grazing act set-up, and favored giving legal status to advisory boards. They opposed voluntary or compulsory testing of range cattle for Bang's disease as impractical, favored retention of foot-and-mouth disease embargo, and endorsed standard meat-grading practices. Speakers included Frank Delaney, Glenwood Springs; George Watson; F. A. Anderson, Colorado State College extension service; Archie D. Ryan, Division of Grazing, Washington, D. C.; Glenn Smith, assistant regional forester, Denver; B. F. Davis, secretary, Colorado Stock Growers' and Feeders' Association; D. O. Appleton, editor, AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER; Charles Murphy, Spicer; J. J. Drinkard, Denver; Dr. R. M. Gow, state sanitary commissioner; A. C. Allen; James H. Cole, state courtesy patrol, and Bruce Roup, member of stock inspection board. Officers named were Frank Delaney, Glenwood Springs district attorney, president; Sam Letey, Basalt, vice-president; Claude H. Rees, Rifle, executive secretary-treasurer.

HARDING COUNTY (S.D.) MEET

J. B. Clarkson, of Buffalo, South Dakota, was elected president of the Harding County Live Stock Association at a meeting held in Buffalo June 2-3. Elvis P. Sterns was named vice-president, and Fred W. Wilson, of Buffalo, secretary-treasurer. Among those who addressed the meeting were G. A. McDonald, Brookings, extension animal husbandman; Miss Queena Stewart, Buffalo Gap, secretary of the South Dakota Live Stock Association; William Keller, of the Wagner-Garrison-Abbott Commission Company, Sioux City; A. W. Palm, Huron, executive secretary of the Farm Bureau Federation; L. H. Robbins, agricultural agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific railroad; C. H. Robinson, traveling agent for the Sioux City stock yards; Earl Hammerquist, Pierre, state commissioner of school and public lands; and Evan Hall, Aberdeen, agricultural agent for the Milwaukee railroad.

ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

Philip Easterly, of Gunnison, Colorado, was named president of the Gunnison County Stock Growers' Association, at a meeting at Gunnison; Ernest Means, vice-president, and Sheldon Trampe, secretary. . . . W. A. MacKenzie, of Canon City, Colorado, was elected president of the Fremont County Live Stock Growers' Association at Canon City. Other officers: Vice-president, Paul Huntley; secretary-treasurer, Clarence Canterbury. . . . At its annual meeting recently at Las Animas, Colorado, the Bent-Prowers Cattle and Horse Association re-elected

R. M. McMillin president, Arthur Dean secretary, and William J. A. Scott treasurer. . . . At the annual meeting of the Amador-El Dorado Live Stock Association, Leland Schneider was re-elected president; E. E. Payen, vice-president; and Mrs. Camilla Celio, secretary. . . . Officers of the Monterey County (California) Cattlemen's Association, re-elected at a recent meeting, are: Irvine Armstrong, president; Joe Bengard, vice-president; Julius Trescony, secretary; and Reuben Albaugh, assistant secretary. . . . W. J. Todd, of Canadian, Texas, has been elected president of the Northeast Panhandle Feeders' Association. Other officers are O. O. Yokley, vice-president; and Calvin Isaacs, secretary-treasurer. The organization serves cattlemen operating in Lipscomb, Ochiltree, Hansford, Roberts, and Hemphill counties. . . . New full-time secretary of the Texas Hereford Association, with temporary headquarters at Brady, is "Eddie" Johnson, formerly fieldman for the *Denver Daily Record-Stockman*. . . . Thomas J. Kirby, of Sioux City, is the new president of the National Live Stock Exchange. Vice-presidents are: E. D. Bigler of Los Angeles; A. A. Blakley, Denver; C. N. Sevier, Portland; Price Cochran, Oklahoma City; and D. V. Lackey, Jr., of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

NEW ORGANIZATIONS

The Comanche County (Texas) Live Stock Association, recently organized, has for its purpose the improvement of quality, methods of feeding and marketing of live stock and live-stock products. C. M. Caraway, of DeLeon, president; W. B. Barrett, of Comanche, vice-president. . . . Hereford breeders in the Sweetwater, Texas, area have organized the Sweetwater Hereford Association, with Walter Boothe, of Sweetwater, presi-

dent; Henry Arledge, of Knox City, vice-president; Jim Dulaney, of Sweetwater, secretary-manager; and John B. Stribling, of Rotan, and Earl Bradford, of Sweetwater, directors. The organization will cover Nolan, Mitchell, Scurry, Borden, Kent, and Fisher counties. Objective will be the general advancement of the Hereford industry in that section. . . . Aberdeen-Angus breeders in Louisiana met recently at the Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, to organize a state Aberdeen-Angus association to promote the Aberdeen-Angus interest in the state. Officers are: President, Frank A. Godchaux, Jr., of Abbeville; vice-president, J. A. Baughman, of Tallulah; secretary-treasurer, J. Ewing, of New Orleans.

NORTH PARK (COLO.) MEETING

Action by the North Park Stock Growers' Association meeting in Walden, Colorado, June 3, included a vote to revise organization by-laws, endorsement of legislation to permit diversion of 10 per cent of Forest Service range receipts for range improvement, request for a full-time brand inspector, "condemnation of action of President Roosevelt in advocating use of foreign canned beef and stamping domestic product as inferior." Officers of the association are A. H. Norrell, president; John A. Peterson, vice-president; F. G. Carlstrom, secretary-treasurer.

GRAZING BOARD BILL APPROVED

Senate approval has been given to establishing boards of local stockmen in each district under the Taylor Grazing Act. These boards would act as advisers to the Secretary of the Interior for their respective districts.

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RECENT RESEARCH SHOWS THAT WOOL IS WARMER

SCIENTIFIC OPINION IN RECENT years has thrown doubt on the popular belief that wool has really any properties which give it greater value in resisting changes of temperature than other materials; but, says *Pictorial Review* (Melbourne), research work at the Wool Industries Research Laboratory, Torridon, England, now offers confirmation of the popular belief that wool is warmer.

"The error which former observers have made has been to record the heat-conserving properties of wool and other fabrics under constant conditions of temperature and moisture. The special properties of wool are exerted under changing conditions of temperature and moisture. For example, when going from a dry indoor atmosphere to the cold, moist outside air, wool, in taking up moisture, generates heat and serves to maintain the temperature of the fabric, and, of course, of the body underneath. Thus, by virtue of the special properties of the wool fiber, irrespective of those of the fabric, wool is twice to three times as effective in conserving heat as most other textile fibers."

LONG-TIME MATADOR HEAD PASSES AWAY AT DENVER

MURDO MACKENZIE, AGE 89 years, a world figure in cattle ranching, passed away in Denver on May 30 after a three-year illness which had kept him in bed for a month. He was manager for thirty-five years of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, large live-stock operators in Colorado and Texas.

He was born in Ederton, Scotland, in 1850. Educated in his native land, in 1869 he became assistant factor of a 500,000-acre estate, gaining knowledge of land and live-stock management which in 1885 brought him to Colorado as the manager of the Prairie Land and Cattle Company. In 1891 he became head of the Matador Land and Cattle Company, which at the time had a herd consisting of 65,000 head. He maintained his Matador interests until illness forced him to inactivity and his son, John, present Matador manager, took over.

Murdo Mackenzie became president of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas in 1901 and was made president of the American National Live Stock Association in 1904, a post he held until 1911. He was named to the Natural Resources Conservation Commission by President Theodore Roosevelt, serving with Gifford Pinchot. At the age of 61 he went to Sao Paulo, Brazil, as manager of a land, cattle, and packing company there, returning to resume his Matador manager-ship in 1922.

He was a director of the Denver branch of the Kansas City, Missouri, Federal Reserve Bank and a director in



Murdo Mackenzie

the International Live Stock Exposition and the National Western Stock Show. Mr. Mackenzie was an authority on all phases of live-stock development and his counsel was sought on both western and national questions involving land and cattle. He was a confirmed advocate of quality live stock.

He is survived by two sons, John and Alexander, and two daughters, Mrs. F. E. Button and Mrs. T. B. Chittendon.

CRICKETS CREEP, HOPPERS FLY, BOTH EAT SAME CROPS

VIRTUALLY ALL TYPES OF VEGETATION in twenty-four western states are subject to attack by Mormon crickets and grasshoppers. The Mormon cricket is a serious pest, however, only in eleven northern Rocky Mountain and plains states.

These insects are similar in size, go through the same stages of development, and do their damage during the growing season. But entomologists of the Department of Agriculture point out that their methods of attack differ. Mormon crickets attack on foot. Most injurious grasshoppers also migrate to some extent on foot, but after reaching maturity some species are active fliers and migrate by flight in great swarms, destroying vegetation wherever they alight.

Last year the federal government spent approximately \$2,200,000 in controlling grasshoppers. This was supplemented by contributions from co-operating states of about \$1,300,000. Cost of controlling Mormon crickets during the same year was nearly \$400,000, co-operating states contributing \$201,000. Protection was afforded to 1,375,564 crop acres. Crops on only 12,935 acres were destroyed.

SHIPMENTS TO BLUE STEM AND OSAGE AREAS HEAVIER

THE SPRING MOVEMENT OF CATTLE into the Blue Stem and Osage pastures of Kansas and Oklahoma this year was over 40 per cent larger than the very small movement of last year, according to the Denver regional live-stock office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Most of the increase this year over last was in the number going into the Blue Stem pasture area of Kansas, although there was a small increase in the movement to the Osage pastures. The preliminary estimate for this year shows 277,000 head of cattle moving into both areas, compared with 196,000 last year, 262,000 in 1937, and an average of 318,000 for the ten-year period 1928-37. The Blue Stem pastures received 210,000 and the Osage area 67,000 of the 277,000 head shipped in this year.

Movement Late

The movement of cattle into these pastures this year was later than usual and was much larger than seemed probable early in April. The continued drought and growing shortage of feed over considerable areas in Texas, especially in south Texas, resulted in very heavy shipments from that state in April. A large part of these shipments were billed to Kansas and Oklahoma points. This movement, however, dropped off sharply after rains came in May.

The cattle that were shipped in this year were in rather poor condition. Although they have made good gains, the reported condition on June 1 was below average for that date. The reported condition of the pastures at the beginning of June was the highest in the past five years. Cattle that were wintered in the areas were in excellent condition.

CALENDAR

AUGUST

- 3-5—Wyoming Wool Growers' Ass'n Convention, Rock Springs.
- 22-23—National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SEPTEMBER

- 15-17—Northern Arizona Live Stock Show and County Fair, Holbrook.
- 21-22—California Wool Growers' Ass'n Convention, San Francisco.

OCTOBER

- 7-14—Pacific International Live Stock Exposition, Portland, Oregon.
- 14-24—American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, Missouri.
- 22-28—Ak-Sar-Ben Live Stock Show, Omaha, Nebraska.

DECEMBER

- 2-9—International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

JANUARY

- 13-20—National Western Stock Show, Denver.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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Vol. XXI July, 1939 No. 2

ANNOUNCEMENT

CONTINUOUSLY FOR SEVERAL years we have looked forward to a time when we could add to our office personnel someone who could take up Association duties to an extent sufficient to relieve the strain of general high-pressure work and also of relieving Secretary Mollin of the terrific pace that has been his lot for a long time.

I have therefore employed Lawrence Mollin, son of F. E. Mollin, to begin work July 1, 1939. Until recently, it appeared likely that we would call a mid-year meeting of the Executive Committee, at which time I intended to present this matter to the committee. It now seems that there is not sufficient reason for calling the Executive Committee together before fall, and then only if it appears necessary, for example, for a full discussion of the possible change of public lands grazing administration to or from the Department of Interior or the Department of Agriculture.

Lawrence Mollin came to the Coast in March, following advice from his family doctor that his eight-year-old son must leave the Omaha climate. He contacted me, seeking employment, and I attempted to assist him. The more I saw of him, the more I became convinced that he would be the man to place with our Association. Thus I made it my business to have him meet as many of our available members as possible, and, at the same time, I corresponded with a number of our members, suggesting my plan. The reaction of all those contacted was very favorable. Then I took the matter up with F. E. Mollin, and, as stated, concluded to employ Lawrence Mollin, with the understanding between us that my action must be approved by our Executive Committee and that he

must make good. Therefore, he is on trial at present.

My decision that we should employ Lawrence was entirely my own. Neither Lawrence nor his father had ever intimated or suggested this to me. My conclusion to place him came after the contacts mentioned herein.

In my opinion, Lawrence, who is thirty-one years of age, F. E. Mollin's eldest son, has a background particularly well fitted for Association work. As a youngster he was on the cattle ranches and farms of Kent and Burke in Nebraska, while his father for some twenty years was in the employ of that firm. Following high school, he was graduated with an A.B. degree from Grinnell College, Iowa. After graduation, he was employed by the Omaha Telephone Company, where he worked continuously for the ten years previous to his recent trip to the Coast. During employment with the Omaha Telephone Company he studied law at the University of Omaha Night School, and was admitted to practice before the bar in Nebraska. His work with the Telephone Company was a mixture of accounting, office management, and public relations. Since arrival here, he has done a considerable amount of office work for me, very much to my satisfaction. While here, he called upon a number of prospective advertisers for the PRODUCER, and I am well pleased with the reports, which indicate that he made a very good impression. I have no hesitancy in saying that I feel sure Lawrence will make good and that he will be an asset to our Association and a good investment, much needed.

Our financial position as of today is slightly better than a year ago, and, with no extraordinary expense on the horizon, it would seem that the move is justifiable.

I hope that you will sustain the action that I have taken at this time and that my prediction will materialize.

HUBBARD RUSSELL,
President, American National
Live Stock Association.

ADVERSE ACTS

THE RECENT PURCHASE OF 48,000 pounds of Argentine canned beef by the United States Navy at the express order of President Roosevelt has created, and justly so, violent protest on the part of our domestic cattle industry.

The President's reason, or rather his excuse, for so ordering was because Argentine canned beef is "infinitely superior and much cheaper than our domestic product." This is true in one respect. Argentine beef is cheaper, because all costs of production in Argentina are much less than they are in the United States, and processing, health, and sanitary requirements practiced in our country are matched by no other country. No beef product in the world is superior to,

or as good as, ours, and no arguments can substantiate the President's contention of its superiority.

The O'Mahoney Senate amendment and the Scrugham House amendment, which will prevent any such purchases in the future, clearly indicate the sentiment and reaction to such a policy. Much to my surprise, I learn from Senator O'Mahoney's statement, in a valiant defense of his amendment, that Admiral Spear, in testifying with respect to the Argentine beef contracts, stated that "the request to Argentine packers to submit bids was made by the Navy this year at the request of domestic packers in the United States." Concerning this the Senator says: "In other words, the policy in which the Navy Department was engaging, at the behest of the domestic packers, was one of exporting jobs for American workers to South America."

I understand that the purchase was finally made from an Argentine co-operative abattoir which was subsidized by the Argentine government. No wonder the lowest bid was very much lower than the domestic bids.

Shortly after this naval purchase comes the news that the President has vetoed, for the second time, the McCarran live-stock theft bill for the reasons that the administration of same would be confronted with numerous petit larceny cases, etc. At an interview with a representative of the Department of Justice following the President's first veto, we were told that because poultry had been included in the bill, which undoubtedly would make its administration practically impossible, the Department of Justice advised the veto. At the same conference we were also told that, if the bill were reintroduced and passed as a live-stock bill only, there would probably be no advice against the President's signature.

The live-stock interests are, through the McCarran live-stock theft bill, endeavoring to have protection such as the Dyer Act affords the automobile owner, or the Migratory Bird Law affords the sportsmen who wish to protect migratory birds. We are entitled to the same protection. Other kinds of personal property to which the President refers in his veto message are of an entirely different nature, in that all such may be kept safe from theft under lock and key, whereas live stock must, for its existence, be allowed more or less to roam freely. According to the President's theory, a thief could steal, for instance, a \$100 truck, load it with a \$1,000 lot of stolen cattle, cross a state line, where he would be subject to a federal charge under the Dyer Act; but, in so far as the federal government is concerned, he would be free with regard to the stolen live stock. Such reasoning seems wholly inconsistent.

The McCarran bill is something that live-stock men are entitled to, and I predict that sooner or later we will have it as a law. All live-stock interests realize

the necessity and worth of such a law, and state law enforcement officers are unanimous in endorsing the bill.

It is plain that our President is not actually sympathetic to the live-stock industry, which is to be regretted.

As live-stock producers, we greatly appreciate the efforts of such men as Senators McCarran, O'Mahoney, and Connally, and Representatives Scrugham and Coffee, as well as many others of the same type who are promoting legislation in behalf of our industry and opposing legislation and moves adverse to our best interests.

HUBBARD RUSSELL.

SPREADING THE AAA TENT

PASSAGE OF THE AGRICULTURAL Appropriation Act, with its all-time record provisions for various government subsidies, is worthy of note. The tent which was first put up to protect a limited number of major crop producers is now being spread to cover almost every branch of agricultural activity in one form or another. Despite the expenditure of billions of dollars for this purpose in the past few years, the need seems to increase rather than decrease, so much so that Congress added a rider to the current bill calling for quick payment to farmers co-operating in the various programs.

Of course, the primary purpose of spreading the tent is, through the control of production, to restore price levels to such a point that government aid can be abandoned. But will such an end ever be reached? So far it would seem that it operates as a measure of relief rather than as a cure of a condition. By the very fact that the tent covers all alike, efficient producers and inefficient ones, and must be sufficiently protective to cover even the weakest of the latter group, it seems to operate unintentionally to perpetuate the condition obtaining at the time of the erection of this supposedly temporary shelter.

Nature by its inexorable laws weeds out the inefficient in animal and plant life. The laws of economics, if allowed to function, do the same in the business world. It remains yet to be shown that man can improve upon these natural laws.

COW THIEVES AND 'HOPPERS

WASHINGTON, MAY 24.—President Roosevelt vetoes McCarran animal theft bill. Among reasons given were that it would involve encroachment on state police powers, eventually extend federal jurisdiction to petty larceny cases, and require an additional \$200,000 annual appropriation for the Justice Department.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 13.—President Roosevelt signs bill appropriating \$1,750,000 for grasshopper chasing.

WANT AD.—Lost: Sense of proportion. Finder please return to White House, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON

THE ADMINISTRATION'S "MUST" program comprises taxes, relief, social security revision, and neutrality. A fortnight ago it was assumed that the program could be carried out by July 15. Now, just when to expect adjournment is not known. Ranking first on the program is neutrality. A House committee has reported the Bloom bill, which sets forth many of the recent proposals of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, including repeal of the embargo on arms and munitions for nations at war. The bill would keep ships and citizens out of combat areas and require transfer of title of goods to be shipped from this country to belligerents. Opposition in both houses is expected. Debate on the subject in the Senate might run into September.

AGRICULTURE

The agricultural appropriation bill is still hung up in conference over several hundred million dollars of farm subsidies. But appropriation measures usually all pass. . . . To aid agriculture, President Roosevelt signed a bill making available \$1,750,000 for grasshopper and other insect control in the West. . . . In a bill passed by the Senate authority is given the Secretary of Agriculture to speed up 1938 benefits to farmers who participated in the 1937 crop production control program. . . . Two bills have been approved by the House providing that federal acreage allocations for wheat should not exceed the 55,000,000-acre maximum prescribed for 1939 and that the 11,500,000-bale cotton allotment for 1939 should be extended indefinitely.

RAILROADS

Optimism in railroad circles was expressed when the Senate recently approved the Wheeler-Truman bill which would revamp Interstate Commerce Commission regulatory powers over railroads and motor transportation and subject water carriers to regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission (railroads have long complained of the competition provided by water carriers). Other railroad bills passed would create a Railroad Reorganization Court to handle bankruptcies and receiverships; permit two of the systems to enter into voluntary agreements with security holders to postpone maturities of obligations. This cleared the Senate's calendar of major railroad measures.

SMALL-BUSINESS LOANS

Chairman Marriner Eccles, of the Federal Reserve Board, in testifying before a Senate committee on the Mead bill, to provide insurance of bank loans to small businesses by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, said the insurance plan alone probably would prove

"very disappointing." He said that "there is a gap in our financial mechanism" created by the need for short and intermediate loans for small business and long-term credit for small and medium enterprises. He has urged Congress to broaden credit facilities of the federal reserve banks as a supplement to the insurance.

FARM PURCHASE BILL

A bill under which the federal government could underwrite \$350,000,000 of private loans for the purchase of farms by tenants has been approved by the Senate Agriculture Committee. The bill would apply to farm purchase loans a principle similar to that followed in the home loan field by the Federal Housing Administration. Its purpose is to encourage the sale to tenants of farms held by absentee owners, according to its sponsor.

WAGE-HOUR, LABOR ACT

Proposals of revision of both the Wage-Hour Act and the National Labor Relations Act are expected by observers to be postponed until 1940. A new bill to amend the Wage-Hour Act does not disturb the protection to packers by present provisions which give them a fourteen-week annual exemption from the restriction on maximum hours and overtime pay requirements.

OIL TAX RETAINED

The Senate struck out a provision of the administration's Philippine economic bill to repeal the processing tax of 3 cents a pound on inedible coconut oil imported from the islands. Senator Tom Connally, of Texas, contended that the provision was a revenue matter that must originate in the House.

WOOL LABELING FAVORED

Favorable report has been given by the House Interstate Commerce Committee to the bill to set up wool labeling standards, showing exact fiber content and classifying woolen fabrics as: 1. Wool. (Virgin fiber, never before processed). 2. Reprocessed wool. (From wool products never used by consumer). 3. Reused wool.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS

The Townsend old-age pension bill was crushed in an overwhelming House vote of 302 to 97. Pension was provided for those over sixty who retired and spent their pension checks within a month of receiving them. Financing was provided in a tax on gross revenues of businesses. Sixty dollars a month was the probable pension rate, with a possible \$200 after pensioner spending stimulated prosperity.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

... House approved amendments to the Social Security Act include the raising of old-age pensions from \$15 to \$20 a month, for matching by the states, and "freezing" of the 1 per cent pay roll tax until 1943.

RELIEF

One of the heaviest spending proposals of the present administration is the relief bill, which as passed by the House totals \$1,735,600,000 for the next fiscal year. Its provisions include creation of a three-man bipartisan board to administer the WPA, eliminating the present one-man administrator; penalties for political activities by relief workers and administration personnel. . . . A measure to ban political activities by federal employees (the Hatch bill) has been introduced in Congress.

TRADE PROGRAM

That Secretary of State Cordell Hull does not intend to remain only on the defensive in the opposition to his trade program which is likely to come up at the next session of Congress is indicated in press information that trade agreements with France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden, and Finland will be reopened shortly for the purpose of negotiating new and expanded pacts.

HOUSE APPROVES TAX REVISION

The House on June 19, with only one dissenting vote, passed the tax revision bill designed to remove "irritants" to business in the revenue structure, extending "nuisance" levies for two years. These include the federal gas tax, motor vehicle excise taxes, etc. Chief concession to business in the measure is repeal of the undistributed profits tax and substitution of a flat 18 per cent levy for corporations with incomes over \$25,000 annually.

AAA MILK AGREEMENTS WIN

Decisions rendered in two cases before the United States Supreme Court upheld the marketing agreement sections of the AAA. The decisions affect market milk producers principally, and defeat a long series of attempts to stop minimum price fixing and the use of equalization pools to pay all producers alike for milk of the same grade and fat content in interstate marketing.

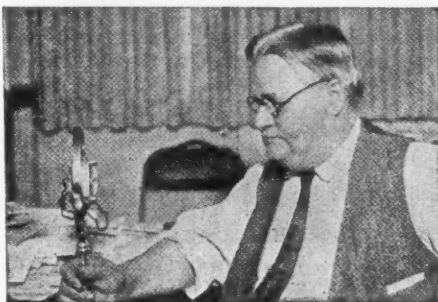
STOCK YARDS ACT AMENDMENT

The Senate Agriculture Committee has favorably reported proposed changes in the Packers and Stock Yards Act which would empower the Secretary of Agriculture to determine both maximum and minimum commission firm rates, instead of maximum rates only, as at present, and require any new live-stock commission firm to obtain a certificate of "convenience and necessity."

MARKETS

JUNE MARKET AND LIVE STOCK PROSPECTS

BY JAMES E. POOLE



A GAIN THE BIG STEER IS IN BAD odor. Its market is as changeable as a traffic light, although lacking regularity. When they make money, it is a bundle; on a slipping market, feeders need red ink for figuring purposes. How they crashed on this occasion recalls the case late in 1937 when three men and a bottle of booze started a New York kosher beef strike that developed a debacle. The big-boned brutes were hit hardest, although quality was involved. Fred Attebery's Nebraska drove, inaugurating the season at \$14, cracked to \$12.15, whereupon he locked the feed-lot gate. Brother Leo, the Notre Dame University feeder, ran into a depreciation of \$3.65 per cwt. on his 1,400-pound steers from start to finish, and they go to New York. The fascination of making heavy bullocks lies in the uncertainty of the draw. Killers can use two head, but give them three and they squawk. A few weeks back they were using plain heavy steers for substitute purposes; but when New York canceled kosher orders this type went on a bargain counter, as regular trade politely but firmly refuses to handle them in carcass form, necessitating breaking them and dumping the product into local trade.

Demand Limited

The slump was not due to a deluge of steers weighing 1,200 to 1,600 pounds but to limited demand for the product. Long Island ducks congested the New York market, heavy shipments of the same food reaching Chicago. A run of shad up the Delaware put Philadelphia on a fish diet temporarily, and holders

of a storage stock of 1938 poultry aggregating 70,000,000 pounds began liquidating to clear decks for the new crop. Pork, fresh and cured, loaded a bargain counter, and eggs were cheap, "ham and" furnishing cheap human fodder.

Light cattle, both steers and heifers, lost ground but recovered promptly, especially heifers and low-grade steers. This emphasizes popularity of small joints and steaks with restaurants and housewives. The crack has been extensively advertised; in fact, it was deferred. Eventually, however, high retail cost switched consumers to cheaper foods. Processors previously selling beef on a minus basis applied pressure, and when the country cut fat cattle supply 15 to 20 per cent a logical reaction developed. That big steers were not more numerous was a fortunate circumstance. Based on demand for the product, a few years back, the run could have been absorbed, but when New York turns to koshering light steers and yearlings and Boston shies at heavy beef trouble invariably ensues.

On this break thousands of "chunks of beef" weighing upwards of 1,200 pounds sold at \$9 to \$9.50. By slashing wholesale prices and breaking up huge carcasses, the beefhouse managed to recover its investment. At no time was demand for yearlings and yearling type cattle seriously impaired. Frequently buyers cleaned up that portion of supply at a seasonal hour, ignoring the "big brutes" until the next session. Southern "yellow hammers," "snipes," and "bow-wows" held tenaciously to recent values. Any steer priced below \$9 always interested bidders.

Premium for Yearlings

The upshot was that yearlings and choice handyweight steers claimed a narrow premium and will probably retain it, especially the finished type, as there is a marked tendency to let yearlings go when they realize \$9 to \$9.50 per cwt. Feeders have not lost confidence but are playing safe. The break dislodged a conspicuous array of 1,100- to 1,300-pound steers that had overstayed the previous high market. Feeders' margins are narrower, although light cattle and yearlings still show profits of \$10 to \$15 per head when first cost and fitting expense have been reckoned with.

Heifers of all weights and types are

Domino-Beau Mischief
HEREFORD BULLS
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CHEYENNE WYOMING CAREYHURST

popular with killers, as consumers grab the product on retailers' counters without haggling over prices. A bunch of ratty heifers with a beef covering is worth \$7.50 to \$8; a finished drove, anywhere from \$9.50 to \$10, the bulk of the offering realizing \$8.50 to \$9.50. As in the case of steers, common heifers are worth more than prime. Two or three steers thrown out of a load realize prices that make the remainder look cheap. Odd-lot buyers find difficulty in filling orders for less desirable cattle. Fat cows are worth \$7 to \$7.50; old shells, \$4.50; and, in consequence of a broad outlet for "hot dog" material, rubbery old dairy bulls sell at \$7 to \$7.40 per cwt.

Shambles Get Two-Wayers

Two-way steers go in one direction—to the shambles—these days, as killers can use them to advantage provided they show a decent beef covering. Dearth of grass beef and excellent condition of nearly every critter evacuated by feed-lots furnish the explanation. Feeders have cleaned up the grist of southern "yellows" they acquired last fall, and every one of them was a money-maker. They were acquired cheaply, and gains were inexpensive.

Cattle slaughter shows an expanding tendency. The May kill under federal inspection was the largest for any month since last November, 6 per cent heavier than a year ago, and for the month was exceeded only by May, 1934, and May, 1917. But during the first five months of the current year national slaughter was contracted some compared with the corresponding period of 1938, and was the lightest for the period since 1935. May calf slaughter was 2 per cent in

excess of May, 1938, but it was less during the expired five months than last year and the lightest for the period since 1933. Beef and veal are always in keen competition.

Flood of Cheap Pork

A flood of cheap pork restricted beef demand. May hog slaughter was 32 per cent larger than in 1938, the heaviest for May since 1934, and also heaviest since last January. Hog slaughter during the first five months of 1939 was 12 per cent larger than 1938 and the heaviest for the period since 1933. How the meat consuming public went to pork is indicated by the fact that, despite heavy production, the May accumulation was 1 per cent less than a year earlier. The switch from beef to pork was emphatic, illustrating the economical mood of consumers. By mid-June packers were putting up Chicago hog droves slightly above \$6 and had access to a heavy supply of packing sows that had either weaned or lost pigs at \$4.50 to \$5.50. But, if pork found wide outlet channels, lard piled up, increasing 12 per cent in May, the stock on June 1 figuring 12 per cent heavier than June 1, 1938. Disposal of lard is the packers' No. 1 problem.

Hog supply has been swelled by an invasion of northern markets by southern pork. Columbus, Moultrie, Thomasville, and Tipton are now recognized markets in Georgia, Alabama is a formidable contributor, and other southeastern states are getting into production with both feet. In a large measure this is the result of government bounty stimulation, due to contracting cotton acreage, and expansion will continue. Southern "peanut fed" hams are selling by the ton in Chicago and other northern markets in direct competition with Corn Belt meat and, owing to its cheapness, with beef. Any impression that when the South got into pork production loss of that market to northern swine growers would be the only serious result is now dissipated as competition in northern markets grows.

Lamb Scarcity Easing

Scarcity of lambs due to the Texas and California drought is in process of relief as the southeastern spring crop moves marketward. Lambs reached abnormally high levels in May, crashing in June when springers dropped to \$9 to \$9.75, old croppers, shorn, practically disappearing. During the scarcity period the dressed market was under the necessity of absorbing a heavy poundage of ovine trash, which consumers accepted under protest to the detriment of the industry, as inferior product exerts a prejudicial influence. Early Idaho lambs were light, but the Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia crop is moving early in the pink of condition, practically monopolizing Atlantic seaboard dressed trade.

June is usually a period of price mutations in live-stock and dressed markets. This year was no exception.

STOCKER DEMAND UNIMPAIRED

Demand for stocker cattle has not been impaired, either in an actual or potential sense, by the recent crack in fat-cattle values. Wherever a few stockers are advertised at an interior point, bidders are on the ground. At the markets they clean the platter the moment the property is yarded. Hope of tucking knees under a bargain counter dwindled when the rain doctor visited the commercial breeding area with belated-but grass-saving showers. The entire Corn Belt needs cattle in the worst way. Untenanted blue grass pastures by the million acres dot the Middle West, and the average feeder regards growing grass in much the same manner as nature is credited with abhorring a vacuum.

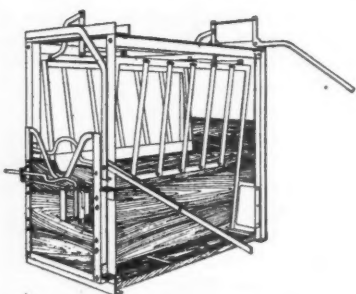
Every steer and heifer feeders corralled last fall has made money. Currently, following the break in fat cattle, they are figuring profits of \$10 to \$15 a head. The corn and roughage they consumed would have been without cash value otherwise. At investment time the "damphools" were ridiculed for the prices they paid. Regular feeders refused to play the game, and, violating precedent, in-and-out feeders bagged a harvest. Naturally they are on a keen scent for the same kind of money. It may prove a rainbow, but they are chasing it.

In a measure, the government pasture promotion policy is responsible, as land taken out of corn may be used for feeding cattle and lambs. Owners who pocket the government bounty are giving this feed to farm tenants, meaning recurrence of the free grass condition western live-stock owners were taunted with enjoying away back when. In addition, the country is full of old and new hay which does not pay baling expense. An expanding soybean acreage must also be reckoned with. It is a condition that puts western commercial breeders in strong strategic position.

Heavy Corn Carryover

Corn prospects carry a promise of cheap gains in feed-lots next winter. A heavy, if not unprecedented, old corn carryover, the result of a futile government effort to peg the price with 57-cent non-recourse loans, is inevitable, and there are few places to go with it. Bulk of the sealed corn will be government property in the near future, as crib room will be scarce and borrowers will dump it into the capacious AAA lap. One reduction expedient is relief agency purchasing to furnish corn meal to the indigent element, which prefers wheat products. Those handling the corn loan profess confidence that they will save their faces by sending part of the surplus into moisture-deficient areas in Nebraska and western Iowa. They hugged the same illusion as the cotton surplus piled up. The AAA has yet to realize that reducing acreage and yields are radically different propositions. The growing crop has been fertilized commercially, without precedent, which is

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one way of beating "the plan." Cheating Uncle Sam may be unethical, but it is conventional.

Taking into consideration the current favorable crop promise, the big stock of loan corn that may be defaulted to the government, and small probability of export demand for several months to come, traders find it difficult to take a buying position in corn. Nevertheless, there are conditions that might bring about rising prices during the next month or so. Receipts have fallen off, and with the reported active interior feeding demand, and the custom of many growers of holding back part of their supply until they can see how the new crop fares during the critical period of late July and early August, the movement may run light for a period. Industrial demand for corn has been good, and a prolonged lull in marketings could easily affect the market. As far as the sealed corn is concerned, there is every reason to believe that the government will delay accepting any defaulted corn as long as possible, probably not until late in September, partly to avoid placing corn in elevators during hot weather, and under such conditions it is unlikely that loan corn will become a market factor until well into the winter.

Stocker Prices Assured

All this makes for a healthy summer and fall stocker market, and, as the old crop of steers and heifers is whittled down by a process of nutrition, replacement demand works into an acute stage. At the markets stocker supplies are taken on greedily by feeders and speculators, the latter running them to interior points, where a cordial reception greets them. Failing to unload at one point profitably, feeders run them to another—a shifting process adverse to condition. At a central Illinois sale recently several hundred light Texas calves—apparently Kansas City seconds—were dollared off around \$30 per head. Weighed up, the cost would be around \$11 per cwt., and, when the last critter had been trucked, the crowd, emulating Oliver Twist of Dickens fame, yelled for more. Demand is emphatically for light calves and yearlings, as grass gains are inexpensive. For the same reason, fleshy feeders, or two-way cattle, are going to killers, values following the break in fat steers, although not to the same extent, as killers can use lightweight beef to advantage.

Everybody is lugging around the secret that western pastures are carrying no surplus, although a certain element still cherishes the illusion that it is a big country and that a supply will come from "somewhere." It is a recognized axiom that prices draw cattle, which was emphasized in 1937 and 1938 when western breeders sold short. This may be repeated if price inducement develops, as many growers need money in the worst way. However, heifer calves and yearlings must be retained if the business is to be rehabilitated.

Calves, for weaning-time delivery, are

still being contracted down in Texas at \$10 per cwt. At the markets, the old scale of prices is in effect. Chicago rang up a string of sales at mid-June on a \$9 to \$10.50 basis, light calves getting premiums. Any critter 300 pounds down is a prize package, and the more weight it carries the less money is realized. At that, yearlings are realizing \$8 to \$9.50, and weight is of more importance than quality.

Mexico Disgorging

A swarm of Mexicans has gone to Flint Hills pastures, some to the Northwest, and others into the Corn Belt. Mexico is disgorging, stocker imports under 700 pounds from that country during the January-to-April period aggregating 270,000 head, of which 23,500 were calves under 200 pounds. A large percentage are "plain-bred," and when dislodged by winter will not carry sufficient weight or condition to attract killers, the bulk moving on to the feeding areas. Mexico during the first four months of 1939 sent 305,870 cattle to the United States, of which only 36,000 exceeded 700 pounds. This compares with 136,347 during the corresponding period of 1938, of which 116,490 were stockers under 700 pounds.

The stock cattle prospect does not suggest bargain counter sales.

LOOKING AT FUTURE

In a period when all commodity markets are confused, the ever important price equation must be ignored. Price forecasting and humbug are synonymous terms.

Supply prospects are more tangible, however. That the national meat box will not acquire the condition attributed to Mother Hubbard's cupboard is a reasonable assertion.

By this time, heavy bullocks have been closely marketed—and good riddance. Feeders usually cash them prior to fly time and high temperatures.

Cattle supply during the latter half of 1939 will run largely to yearlings and yearling-type steers, the movement depending on grass and the season's hay and roughage harvest.

At the new scale of wholesale prices, beef should move more freely over the retailer's block, especially if the aforesaid vendor realizes that whole cost has been slashed.

Female cattle, both cows and heifers, will be scarce, as the dairy sections have been depleted, at least until early winter, when milk herds are purged for boarders.

The season's production of grass beef will deliver the smallest tonnage since "way back when." Bulk of it will go into immediate consumption rather than to the freezer, as there is a constant demand for "something cheap."

Continuance of high replacement cost is likely to hold many calves and yearlings, to make cheap gains on grass and go on corn, new and old crop, in the fall.

Scarcity of two-year-old steers and practical disappearance of threes will

have a tendency to prompt feeders to put weight on young cattle, especially as gain cost is low.

Broad demand for replacement cattle is everybody's bet. Kansas pastures will disgorge a large percentage of plain-bred steers, not ready for the shambles, meaning scarcity of grass beef. Crossing light steers on the corncrib is essential with these types.

The recent boil in the cattle market having come to a head and burst, visible supply is in stronger strategic position.

A heavy summer run of sows that have either weaned or lost pigs insures abundance of pork, particularly lard, which despite a healthy export trade is in persistent accumulation.

The recent profitable corn-hog ratio has been whittled down to the disadvantage of growers, which will have a tendency to check expanding breeding operations.

Polish pork importation persists. Under present European conditions it will continue of large volume.

A heavy 1939 lamb crop will carry a long feeder end, insuring heavy winter production of that meat, as feeders will take the light end. When the eastern lamb crop has been cleaned up, a prop will be inserted under the fat ends.

That meat products of all three species are in keen competition with dairy, poultry, and sea foods should be recognized. Especially in the case of cheese, butter,



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and eggs this competition is serious.

A price ceiling always exists. In the case of beef it was reached in June. The housewife may not dominate live-stock prices but she exerts an important influence on the evaluation process, and she is in economical mood, due to necessity or inclination.

MISCELLANEOUS

Mrs. Roosevelt's ingenuity in feasting Their Imperial Majesties to a mess of "hot dogs" at the recent Hyde Park event was followed by substantial advances in prices of canner cows and discarded dairy bulls. This may have been merely a coincidence, but the incidental advertising given "dogs" by every newspaper in the country was hailed with delight by manufacturers. The incident should convince them of the absurdity of their efforts to subordinate the popular name probably on the theory that it is suggestive of the canine species, the product of which is credited with having been the major filler when Coney Island introduced the democratic delicacy. Makers have a rule that any employe using the term "dog" automatically severs himself from his job, but had the releases from Hyde Park referred to "Franks" or "weenies" no benefit would have resulted. As it was, the term "hot dog" has been indelibly stamped on consumer consciousness, popularizing the commodity, kindergarten kids switching their business from candy stores to "dog" stands. Several varieties, including "zip-pers," "hairless," and "skinless," have evolved recently. What the "hot dog" does to legitimate meat consumption can only be inferred. That it creates a cash market for bovine trash does not need demonstration.

They tell a story of a certain Englishman visiting a friend in New York. The latter took him on a jaunt to Coney Island, where a "dog" was suggested.

"I've eaten elephant, tiger, and hyena," responded the Englishman, "but never dog, and I am willing to try anything once."

The "dog" vendor did his part, smearing the sausage liberally with mustard, and handed it to the Englishman, down the front of whose vest a yellow stream trickled as he masticated the flavored morsel.

"My dear fellow, they're all right, you know," he said by way of approval, "but why don't they house-break them?"

Meat Deleters Howl

With rising temperatures medicos and domestic science nuts are sounding such seasonal slogans as "Cut out meat in hot weather," "Eat less meat." Obversely, admonition to "go on a fruit and vegetable summer diet" is plentifully on tap. Doctors exert scant repressive influence, but the girls who write menus for metropolitan papers get in powerful licks, not one of them even tolerating meat in the dietary of their readers. These publications pocket countless thousands of dollars contributed by packers and retail

meat vendors, who, instead of shouting that frayed adage "Eat more meat," or "Meat is good food," should put a crimp on the advertising men, always amenable to reason when revenue is threatened. If every scrap of animal food advertising were withdrawn from the offending sheets for a week, the publisher attitude would change overnight. Their advertising policy brands meat vendors as a bunch of boobs, throwing their mazuma to the little birds.

Publishers are not the only offenders in this respect. Institutions of learning, from the portals of which a steady procession of domestic economists graduates, are on the list of hostility to the live-stock industry. Not long ago the writer attended a cattle-feeding demonstration at a midwest college with an enviable reputation for agrarian erudition. At noon, in response to an invitation to an eatery in the domestic science department, the meal proved to be sans animal food of any kind. It was palatable—a triumph of gastronomic art, in fact. The entree was a mushroom saute. Whoever concocted the menu either had a grudge against meat or had been doubtfully educated in culinary affairs. The beef-making demonstration previously was highly interesting and equally convincing that at least one arm of the institution was working for the advancement of live stock.

Wool Imports Swell

Secretary of State Hull, resentful of intimation that his British treaty has swelled wool imports, should visé customs figures. During the first four months of 1939 the United States imported 26,954,704 pounds of apparel and 53,736,787 pounds of carpet wool, compared with 5,359,794 and 9,862,878 pounds, respectively, during the same period of 1938. Meanwhile domestic wool prices cracked, necessitating grower relief in the shape of a government loan. Hull's internationalism is of doubtful value. His arguments that the British treaty did not hit domestic wool growers is unconvincing. To give him the benefit of a doubt, there may be something in his contention that expanding wool imports furnish labor to mill operatives, lower cost clothing to the multitude; but, as a certain Greek philosopher once remarked, "Wot th' 'ell." Dogmatism is not necessarily logic.

Processing taxes are still on the fire, although the pan is not sizzling audibly. Secretary Wallace, who persistently insists that his program for agrarian regeneration was a failure solely because "nine old men" knocked out these impost, is still hopeful of restoration. Meanwhile Congress is kicking around the agricultural bill in the same manner that Champ Clark's hound dog would have been treated but for his warning to desist. Wallace is persistent, and nobody in the know will be surprised should he eventually put his processing tax device over, and it will include cattle, hogs, and sheep. Billy Hearst once laid down

the same economical precept that unless money can be collected disbursement is impossible, and that is the stone wall the AAA necromancers are up against at the moment and hereafter. Secretary Morgenthau has said his piece, reflecting the White House occupant, whose warning is that if agriculture is to be adequately bonused new sources of revenue must be reached, which means processing taxes and which will inevitably kick back on live-stock producers as did the \$2 hog tax when it broke the price of hogs just that much.

HIDES SHOW COMEBACK; WOOL VALUES HOLD

BY J. E. P.

HIDE PRICES SHOW A GRATIFYING comeback. Volume has increased at the appreciation and inventories are not gaining despite a slight increase in cattle slaughter. Packer steer hides are selling in a range of 10½ to 11½ cents; cow hides, 10½ to 11 cents; country hides, 8 to 10½ cents. Shoe production declined more than seasonally from the high level in March, when the output reached the second largest total for that period on record. Meanwhile sales have lagged behind production, resulting in a moderate accumulation of footwear in distributors' hands. Unseasonally cold weather restricted repeat orders for summer shoes. Idle productive capacity has put some pressure on prices, and difficulty in estimating labor costs for next fall has discouraged making definite quotations for the coming season.

Leather trade has expanded, however, manufacturers placing substantial orders both for women's shoes and cheaper grades of men's fall wear.

Hides have recovered more than 1 cent per pound from the low point of mid-April on a free buying volume. Visible stocks of cattle hides are equivalent to slightly more than six months' supply in terms of current leather consumption. Tanners' holdings of raw stock, however, are considered adequate for near-term needs, so that many are awaiting clarification of the outlook for fall shoe trade before making further commitments.

Wool Values Maintained

A faster wool market could be desired, but values have been maintained. Fine territory wools are firm, selling in Boston at 65 to 68 cents, scoured basis, in original bags. Current buying is mainly to cover immediate needs. A summary follows:

Fleece wools.—Inquiry is broad, but volume of sales is very moderate, as bids are 1 to 2 cents below asking prices. Occasional sales of country graded three-eighths and quarter blood were reported at 31 to 32 cents, in the grease, but it was very difficult to get over 31 cents for such wools unless urgently needed for immediate use. Fine combing delaine moved in limited volume at 28 to 30 cents, in the grease. Graded semi-bright

three-eighths blood combing wools were quoted at 26 to 27 cents, in the grease, for the lighter shrinking wools and at 24 to 25 cents, in the grease, for the heavier shrinking wools.

Territory wools.—Fine and medium territory wools moved in fair quantities at firm prices. Original bag fine territory wools running bulk good French combing length sold at 65 to 68 cents, scoured basis. Short French combing wools were moved at 63 to 65 cents, scoured basis. Graded half blood territory wools were quoted mostly at 67 to 69 cents, scoured basis. Sales of graded three-eighths blood combing territory wools were closed at 59 to 61 cents, scoured basis, and quarter blood combing wool brought 55 to 57 cents, scoured basis. Low quarter blood wools continued in good demand, with supplies very limited.

Texas wools.—Demand for Texas wools was less urgent than during recent weeks, but some houses hold fair quantities of good original twelve-months Texas wools at 67 to 70 cents, scoured basis, and were quoting their choice selections at 70 to 72 cents, scoured basis. Eight-months Texas wools were quoted at 60 to 63 cents, scoured basis, and fall Texas wools at 54 to 57 cents, scoured basis.

Trade Sentiment Optimistic

Opinion in packing or wool-pulling circles is optimistic, which is an excellent gauge. Wool activity has declined from last winter's high plateau, but orders are sufficient to keep machinery active. Inventories are not burdensome, fabric prices show an advancing tendency. Fall goods are selling earlier than usual. Domestic stocks of raw material are comparatively low. Wool-goods mills are between seasons but are producing heavy-weight fabrics for next fall. On the whole, trade sentiment is optimistic, as retail clothing sales show an increase over the corresponding period of 1938, and stocks of fabrics in distributive channels are not heavy. Mill operations are expected to expand as the season works along.

Raw wool is selling readily at country points. Shearing was late, but probably one-third of the clip is out of growers' hands, bulk of early shipment going direct to top-makers and weavers, who had not fully covered immediate requirements. Mills are credited with a sufficient volume of orders to keep machinery running for several weeks, but retailers cannot gauge their volume of repeat orders until September, when the public purchases winter goods. During this period a lag in raw wool buying is possible.

London auctions are strong, particularly in the case of crossbred wool needed for military purposes, merinos holding firm in the primary markets of the Southern Hemisphere.

Hull Defends Policy

Peeved by criticism of his British treaty with respect to wool, Secretary Hull is defending his policy. He says,

(Turn to next page)

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK PRICES

	June 15, 1939	May 15, 1939	June 13, 1938
Slaughter Steers—Ch. (1,100-1,500 lbs.).....	\$ 9.75-11.00	\$11.25-13.25	\$ 9.75-10.50
Slaughter Steers—Good.....	8.75- 9.75	9.50-11.25	8.75- 9.75
Slaughter Steers—Ch. (900-1,100 lbs.).....	10.00-11.00	11.25-12.75	9.50-10.25
Slaughter Steers—Good.....	8.75-10.00	9.50-11.25	8.75- 9.60
Slaughter Steers—Med. (750-1,300 lbs.).....	8.25- 9.00	8.50- 9.50	7.50- 8.75
Fed Young Steers—Gd.-Ch. (550-900 lbs.)....	8.75-10.50	9.00-12.50	8.50-10.00
Heifers—Good-Choice.....	8.75- 9.75	9.00-11.00	8.25-10.00
Cows—Good.....	6.75- 7.50	7.00- 8.00	6.75- 7.50
Vealers—Good-Choice.....	8.00- 9.50	8.50-10.50	8.00- 9.50
Calves—Good-Choice.....	7.00- 8.50	7.00- 9.00	6.50- 8.50
Feeder and Stocker Steers—Good-Choice.....	8.25- 9.50	8.50-10.00	7.00- 9.00
Feeder and Stocker Steers—Com.-Med.....	7.25- 8.50	7.50- 8.75	6.00- 7.00
Hogs—Medium weights (200-250 lbs.).....	6.40- 6.65	7.00- 7.25	9.00- 9.30
Spring Lambs—Good-Choice.....	9.75-10.10	10.35-11.25	8.50- 9.50
Lambs—Good-Choice.....	7.85- 8.65*	8.50- 9.25*	5.35- 6.50†
Ewes—Good-Choice.....	2.60- 3.25*	3.75- 4.50	3.25- 3.75*

*Shorn. †Wooled.

WHOLESALE MEAT PRICES

	June 15, 1939	May 15, 1939	June 13, 1938
FRESH BEEF AND VEAL—			
Steers—Choice (700 lbs. up).....	\$16.00-17.00	\$17.00-18.50	\$15.50-16.50
Steers—Good.....	14.50-16.00	15.50-17.00	14.50-15.50
Steers—Choice (500-700 lbs.).....	16.00-17.00	17.00-18.50	15.50-16.50
Steers—Good.....	14.50-16.00	15.50-17.00	14.50-15.50
Yearling Steers—Choice.....	16.00-17.00	17.00-18.00	15.50-16.50
Yearling Steers—Good.....	14.50-16.00	15.50-17.00	14.50-15.50
Cows—Good.....	12.00-12.50	13.00-13.50	12.00-13.00
Vealers—Choice.....	13.50-15.00	14.50-16.00	13.00-14.00
Vealers—Good.....	12.50-13.50	13.50-14.50	12.00-13.00
FRESH LAMB AND MUTTON—			
Lambs—Choice.....		18.00-20.50*	14.50-16.00†
Lambs—Good.....	16.50-18.00†	17.00-19.50*	13.50-15.00†
Spring Lambs—Choice (all weights).....	20.00-22.00	22.00-23.00	19.00-21.00
Spring Lambs—Good.....	19.00-21.00	21.00-22.00	18.00-19.00
Ewes—Good.....	7.00- 8.00	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00
FRESH PORK CUTS—			
Loins—8-12 lb. average.....	13.50-15.50	15.50-17.00	19.50-21.50

*All weights. †45 lbs. down. ‡39-55 lbs.

HOLDINGS OF FROZEN AND CURED MEATS

Commodity in Pounds	June 1 1939†	May 1 1939	June 1 1938	Five-Year Average
Frozen Beef.....	22,026,000	23,648,000	24,038,000	38,198,000
Cured Beef*.....	12,405,000	13,218,000	9,563,000	17,196,000
Lamb and Mutton.....	1,807,000	1,956,000	2,125,000	2,108,000
Frozen Pork.....	200,541,000	210,137,000	141,180,000	162,629,000
Dry Salt Pork*.....	85,338,000	81,904,000	73,904,000	81,680,000
Pickled Pork*.....	233,972,000	235,172,000	235,432,000	295,644,000
Miscellaneous.....	65,161,000	62,709,000	61,524,000	62,251,000
Total Meats.....	621,250,000	628,744,000	547,766,000	659,706,000
Lard.....	139,235,000	129,533,000	123,581,000	137,988,000
Frozen Poultry.....	66,798,000	70,568,000	52,049,000	52,877,000
Creamery Butter.....	85,168,000	70,909,000	55,266,000	31,917,000
Eggs (case equivalent).....	9,257,000	5,896,000	8,839,000	9,525,000

*Cured or in process of cure. †Subject to revision.

LIVE STOCK AT STOCK YARDS

	1939	May 1938	First Five Months 1939	1938
RECEIPTS—				
Cattle*.....	1,145,478	1,127,798	5,179,774	5,236,974
Calves.....	591,548	553,160	2,499,580	2,531,975
Hogs.....	2,409,509	1,889,864	11,280,295	10,364,171
Sheep.....	1,950,779	2,408,908	9,002,546	9,753,670
TOTAL SHIPMENTS†—				
Cattle*.....	424,710	451,260	2,006,163	1,974,863
Calves.....	222,305	180,848	910,603	839,720
Hogs.....	575,205	547,600	2,926,843	3,063,370
Sheep.....	884,139	1,128,687	3,957,279	4,108,258
STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS—				
Cattle*.....	183,288	185,810	927,908	797,792
Calves.....	57,171	32,426	270,927	179,835
Hogs.....	48,071	31,288	215,723	187,131
Sheep.....	234,966	186,871	790,075	534,420
SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION—				
Cattle*.....	813,624	772,331	3,678,891	3,876,157
Calves.....	509,007	499,675	2,244,298	2,325,588
Hogs.....	3,415,761	2,584,723	16,579,576	13,891,079
Sheep.....	1,392,098	1,550,041	6,906,178	7,378,147

*Exclusive of calves. †Includes stockers and feeders.

in what he terms "vital facts," summarizing the entire trade program to date:

"As between the pre-agreement period of 1934-35 and the years 1937-38 when the agreements were under way, the following changes in American export trade took place:

"To countries within the Hull program—up 61 per cent.

"To countries outside the Hull system—up only 38 per cent.

"Agreements are now in operation with countries which in 1933 accounted for nearly 60 per cent of American foreign trade."

While not conclusive, the secretary said, because it is still too early to make accurate measurements, these figures are nevertheless a far better means of judging the trade policy than the "very misleading advertisements" of his critics who had charged that a disastrous flood of woolen goods had come into the United States from Britain since the agreement went into effect on January 1 last.

Granted, said the secretary in reply, that the January imports of 1,602,000 square yards "may seem alarming to some;" but this is only due to an "uncritical acceptance" of the figures. The facts are, said Mr. Hull, that the British traders had very naturally been holding up large quantities of woolen goods throughout the two months preceding the agreement and the new lower tariff. (Figures were cited to support this point.) In January, when the new schedule came into effect, all this accumulated surplus was shipped across. And since January, woolen goods imports have been decreasing.

Finally, Mr. Hull once again reiterated, with particular reference to the woolen industry, the basic tenet of the trade program: "The trade agreements program has a definite bearing on the capacity of the American people to buy wools and worsteds." And "this should at least counterbalance if not more than counterbalance any adverse effects" on the wool industry.

FOREIGN

LIVE STOCK INTERESTS IN AUSTRALIA

BY A. C. MILLS

THOUGH HIGHER AVERAGES were realized at the sale of stud bulls held in connection with the Sydney Royal Show in April, by no stretch of the imagination can it be said that vendors received a return commensurate with the splendid type of quality of the bulls that were offered. Heavy rains marred the procedure and only thirty-two of the first lot of 101 bulls were sold at auction. These brought an average of \$320. A fair number were sold subsequently by private tender, which no doubt raised the average materially.

It is difficult to explain adequately why the sales should have been so poor. Breeders and fatteners of beef cattle were at the time receiving moderately remunerative prices for steers, and feed conditions in all the principal districts are better than has been the case for some time. Possibly the explanation lies in the fact that the country has lately passed through a period of severe drought. Actual losses of stock may not have been heavy, but a drought always tends to reduce cash reserves, and finances are correspondingly difficult to arrange. Also, it is more than likely that the unsettled political outlook in Europe affected the sales, in that it has destroyed confidence in the future.

The top price recorded for a horned Shorthorn was \$1,500, that figure being paid privately for the reserve champion at the show, Coonong Grenadier, bred by Roy McCaughey. A yearling roan bull, Clifton Prince Robert, was sold at auction on account of A. J. Simpson for \$1,025. Top price for polled Shorthorns was secured for the Gundibri Estate's junior champion and reserve senior champion bull, Gundibri Stamp. He was passed in at \$1,200 and sold at a higher figure privately. The Gundibri Estate is a large importer of American blood.

Best price at auction for horned Herefords was \$1,875 for Golf Hill Vanguard, the second-prize winner in the under-eighteen-months-old class. Pygate Seal, recently imported from England, was passed in at \$1,875. The outstanding private sale was of Percy Reynold's champion Hereford bull, Golf Hill Vulcan, at \$3,000. Polled Herefords sold to \$725.

Aberdeen-Angus bulls sold to \$950, that figure being paid at auction for Booroomooka Hannibal, sold by H. Gordon Munro. Devons, which are steadily gaining in favor in Australia, met with a good request, and sold to \$775.

Export Season On

The beef export season in the north is entering on its busiest period. Packing plants in south and central Queensland are operating pretty well to capacity, although the high peak is not so pronounced as in previous years, owing to unusually heavy slaughtering early in the season. In north Queensland some broken time is being experienced and it will be well into June before the works are fully occupied. The cattle now being processed are killing well, on the whole, though choice steers are by no means plentiful. That has been the case throughout the season to date and is due to weather conditions. Warmth and frequent heavy rains have produced a flush of rank feed in the coast belt, from which the bulk of early supplies are drawn, that is not altogether suitable for the production of fine beef. Inland pastures generally are shorter and sweeter, and from there some good lines should be available as the season progresses.

A recently developed weakness in beef values overseas has obliged shippers to reduce their buying limits. For the late April and May deliveries, the south Queensland rate for steers is \$6.70 to \$7 per 100 pounds for firsts, \$6 for seconds, and \$5.30 for thirds; maiden cows, \$6 for firsts, \$5.30 for seconds, and \$4.55 for thirds; cows, \$5.75, \$5, and \$4.30 for firsts, seconds, and thirds, respectively.

In central Queensland the rate for late April and May deliveries is: steers, \$6.25 per 100 pounds for firsts, \$5.52 for seconds, and \$4.80 for thirds, maiden cows being 70 cents and cows \$1 lower all round. The declared buying rate at north Queensland plants is 50 to 70 cents less than that of the central division.

With the feed position assured for the winter, the store cattle market is very firm. Forward bullocks of fattening age are selling in Queensland at up to and sometimes over \$37 a head, while younger lines, which would have to be held for a year, are fetching \$25 to \$27.50.

Trade Agreement Urged

An item of interest to American producers is the announcement a few days ago by A. C. Fiskin, chairman of the Australian Meat Board, that the board

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had made representations to the federal ministry urging the speeding up of negotiations for the conclusion of a trade agreement between the Commonwealth and the United States, with special reference to meat. The board emphasizes the urgency of the question in view of the grave difficulties that may arise owing to possible restrictions on imports of meat into Great Britain. The responsible cabinet minister subsequently stated in Parliament that everything possible was being done to expedite the completion of an American-Australian trade treaty.

It is doubtful if many, or any, traders anticipate that a way will be opened for the admission of a material quantity of Australian beef into the United States. There is, however, a belief that there would be some market for Australian lamb if the tariff were lowered. Australian "spring" lamb would, under normal conditions, be available during the northern winter, when, I imagine, it would not compete seriously with home supplies. Since Canada reduced its tariff on mutton and lamb from 3 cents to 1/2 cent per pound about eighteen months ago, moderate supplies of lamb have been shipped there from Australia and New Zealand.

Campaign to Avoid Loss

Propaganda to lessen bruising of slaughter cattle was inaugurated by the Australian Meat Board at its last meeting. Stock owners, packers, drovers, and railroad officials are to be supplied with a pamphlet setting out common sense procedure to be followed in handling cattle between pastures and abattoirs. The recommendations addressed to producers include the following:

1. Fat cattle intended for market should be drafted on a camp and not through yards, and while on the road put on a camp and watched at night instead of being yarded.
2. Drovers should be instructed to avoid roads frequented by motors as far as possible.
3. On arrival at railway yards, cattle should be rested and watered several hours before trucking. They should be worked by mounted men, and no dogs allowed.
4. Avoid traveling steers and cows together on roads or in trucks.
5. Avoid loading on trucks in heat of day, unloading at night, and under- or overcrowding of cars.

A surprising omission in the foregoing is any mention of dehorning. Horns, it is generally acknowledged, are a more prolific source of meat and hide damage than any other cause, and no amount of care in handling will entirely eliminate bruising with trucked cattle until dehorning, or at least tipping, becomes something approaching a routine practice on fattening properties. A possible explanation, although not a justification, for the omission is that many cattle breeders in the north claim that dehorning is not a practical proposition on

large cattle runs. Calves there are only mustered once or twice a year for branding and castration, and in the majority of cases the horns would be too advanced to gouge out. Be that as it may, there can be no question that dehorning is not practiced anything like as generally as it might be in Australia, and it appears that the Meat Board has missed a great opportunity to impress on cattlemen the economic waste that is caused by horns.

FROM FOREIGN FIELDS

A MINIMUM PRICE GUARANTEE program in Argentina has been extended to include part of the cattle industry, according to "Foreign Agriculture." . . . Under establishment of the Institute of Territorial Credit in Colombia, direct loans will be made to small rural proprietors for construction of their own dwellings, to ranchers and planters for the living quarters of their tenants and workers, and to municipalities for small rural buildings in their territories. . . . An act giving a marketing board wide powers to regulate transportation, packing, storage, and marketing of natural products (products of agriculture, forest, sea, lake, or river) in Manitoba, Canada, has been passed by the provincial legislature. . . . Comprehensive legislation covering the culture, transport, and trading of tobacco and regulating the manufacture, transportation, and sale of tobacco products has recently become part of Turkish law. . . . The Danish government has passed a bill prohibiting strikes and lockouts in the dairy business.

WORLD DAIRY INDUSTRY GROWS

The dairy industry the world over has expanded greatly the past thirty years. A report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shows that for twenty-one leading countries butter production averaged nearly 6,700,000,000 pounds a year during 1931-35, as compared with less than 4,500,000,000 average for 1909-13. The United States is the leading butter-producing country, and accounted during 1931-35 for more than one-third the total for the twenty-one countries. Germany is the second leading producing country, but annual output is much smaller than in the United States.

ARGENTINE MEAT EXPORTS

Argentine exports of canned beef to the United States have tended to decline since 1937, according to information in "Foreign Crops and Markets," but total exports of beef to all countries, including canned meat, increased 1 per cent in 1938 over 1937 to reach 1,160,000,000 pounds. In 1938, Argentina exported to all countries 164,000,000 pounds of canned meat—a decrease of 3 per cent compared with 1937. Only 34,000,000 pounds of the total were exported to the United States—a decrease of 25 per cent compared with

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exports in 1937. Great Britain is Argentina's principal customer, taking 76 per cent of the total exports of beef in 1938, mostly in the form of chilled beef. Argentina has compensated for reduced British imports by increasing exports of frozen beef to continental European countries, such as Germany, and by increasing exports of canned meat.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH IN ENGLAND

"Off again, on again, gone again," aptly describes Great Britain's experience with foot-and-mouth disease. United States Bureau of Animal Industry orders of May 31 amended a previous order listing countries where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth exists by striking out the name of "Great Britain." A Bureau of Animal Industry order of June 13 made further amendment by "adding the name 'Great Britain'."

ARGENTINE DUST BOWL

Fears of an Argentine "dust bowl," due to soil erosion, have prompted the joint agricultural societies in the west of the province of Buenos Aires and La Pampa to present a petition to President Ortiz asking his intervention owing to the perilous situation created by the lack of rain, we read in the *Times of Argentina*. The petition points out that the ground in the afflicted area is gradually being carried away by the high winds.

WOOL ADVERTISING

American newspapers and magazines will be the recipients next year of a \$250,000 advertising appropriation to be spent in the United States by the Australian Wool Secretariat, informs *Advertising Age*. The figure is one-third of the total appropriation which the wool growers will spend in England and Australia as well as in this country to extend the market for their product.

ROUND THE RANGE

WESTERN LIVE STOCK AND RANGE REPORT

TIMELY RAINS IN THE LATTER part of May and during June checked a threatened widespread damage from drought that was developing in the West in April and most of May, according to the Denver regional live-stock office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. General path of the beneficial rains was through Montana, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, and parts of Oklahoma and Texas, leaving the Northwest and parts of the Southwest still in need of moisture. Recent rains have also generally helped crop and corn prospects in the Corn Belt, previously dry in local areas of Iowa, Missouri, and eastern Nebraska and Kansas. Cattle and sheep maintained their good flesh, having munched ample dry feed the whole winter through. Condition of western ranges on June 1 was 77 per cent, compared with 78 a month earlier, 87 on June 1, 1938, and 83 for 1929-38.

Detailed condition by states, as of about June 20, follows:

Arizona.—Dry conditions continue in Arizona; cattle expected to hold up well awaiting summer rains.

California.—Ranges and pastures declined in May; pasturage good in south and in irrigated sections, but generally poor over most of state; summer feed prospects generally below average, except in southern California.

Colorado-New Mexico.—Eastern Colorado needs rain; in western Colorado low ranges dry, high ranges good; plains area has fair feed but rains are needed. Eastern and southern New Mexico are dry; cattle and sheep in good condition.

Idaho - Oregon - Washington.—Lower ranges continued dry; local showers occurred in some mountain areas; cattle rated as good; dryness affected finish of early lambs.

Kansas-Nebraska.—General improvement by rains except in local western areas, where, however, cattle are in good shape; cattle generally in very good flesh.

Montana.—Range feed improved markedly by general late May and June rains; cattle in very good condition.

Nevada.—Range condition continues good; cattle and sheep in very good condition.

North Dakota.—General improvement shown, particularly in eastern dry section; cattle and sheep in good condition.

Oklahoma.—Some showers gave at least temporary improvement; cattle and sheep in good condition.

South Dakota (western).—General rains, except in few local areas, improved range feed; cattle and sheep in good condition; rain relieved serious dry situation in western area.

Texas.—May improvement continued in June, except that western part of state remained dry; generally good rains in eastern and central section and parts of southern Texas; cattle generally in good condition and making good gains where feed improved; sheep are fair;

spring cattle movement out of Texas heavy.

Utah.—Generally continues dry on lower ranges; good feed on high ranges; rain needed; cattle and sheep in good condition.

Wyoming.—Rains improved higher and northern sections; moisture needed in southern and east-central areas; cattle and sheep generally in good condition.

FEDERAL BUREAU DEVELOPS SCREW WORM TREATMENT

AN EFFECTIVE AND ECONOMICAL way to protect live stock from screw worms has been developed by the Federal Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The screw worm is an insect parasite that each year kills live stock worth several million dollars in the South and Southwest.

The new treatment consists in applying finely ground diphenylamine—a crystalline chemical long used in the dye industry—to any break in the skin of cattle, sheep, horses, or hogs that may be exposed to screw worm flies that lay the eggs from which the destructive worms hatch.

Diphenylamine, the bureau's tests show, poisons young screw worms hatching out in wounds on animals. Enough of this powdered chemical to kill any worms that may hatch for several days will stick to the animal tissues. The bureau recommends applications every three days until all injuries have entirely healed. Other screw worm treatments recommended by the Department of Agriculture must be used every day for satisfactory results.

Diphenylamine, the bureau warns, will not kill large screw worms. Benzol still is prescribed for the first treatment of wounds that have become infested. Once the large worms have been killed by benzol, however, applications of diphenylamine every three days will prevent the development of others.

Diphenylamine has the advantage of being nonpoisonous to animals, as well as easy to apply and low in cost. Methods of using this material against screw worms and information as to where it may be obtained is available from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

SHEEP—THEIR ORIGIN

(Continued from page 4)

historic times, the peak occurring in the sixteenth century, when they numbered 7,000,000 head. At the close of the Napoleonic Wars they had diminished to only 2,500,000 head.

One characteristic especially valuable in the migratory flocks was the so-called "flocking instinct." All sheep possess this gregarious tendency and are "flock-bound" to a certain degree. This instinct is of great importance in regions where

Haley-Smith Cattle Company

Sterling, Colorado

Registered Hereford cows and heifers of all ages
We always have bulls

Bob Lazear,
WHR
Cheyenne, Wyoming.

The carload of WHR bulls arrived at Marfa in fine shape, having travelled exceptionally well.

They are—well, let me say simply—we'll be back for another load of the same kind this fall.

To say that we are highly pleased with the selection would be putting it mildly.

A. R. EPPENAUER, Owner.
Swastika Ranch,
Ft. Davis, Texas.

Use WHR blood yourself and
you'll feel like writing us
the same kind of a letter.

WYOMING HEREFORD RANCH

CHEYENNE



European mouflon (ovis musimon), probable ancestor of some primitive varieties of sheep in Europe. Now confined to islands off mainland.

sheep are herded on rough, unfenced range, and breeds so handled must possess it to a marked degree. In the United States sheep husbandry failed to attain great importance until the great Merino wave of importation and distribution got under way the first half of the past century. The foundation that it laid permitted the great development of sheep in the western range states.

Cradled in the Near East, and evolving with man from his stage as a huntsman to that of herdsman, sheep husbandry has been most intimately connected with the advance of civilization.

BULLETINS IN BRIEF

SOME IMPROVEMENT THIS SUMMER and fall in the general business situation and demand for farm products is seen by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Foreign business conditions also seem to be picking up, it was stated. Covering the situation in live-stock commodities, the bureau said: "Some seasonal reduction in hog marketings is expected during the next two or three months. . . . Marketings of grain-fed cattle probably will increase during the next few months. . . . The number of sheep and lambs slaughtered this summer may not be quite so large as a year earlier. . . . The outlook for disposal of the 1939 wool clip continues favorable. . . ."

FARM INCOME

Farmers in 1938 had a gross income of \$9,220,000,000 from farm production and government payments, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The estimate includes cash income from

marketings, government payments under conservation programs, and the value of farm prices of products retained for consumption on the farms. The 1938 total compares with \$10,350,000,000 in 1937, and \$5,562,000,000 in 1932. The 1937 income was the largest for the depression and recovery period since 1929. The 1932 income was the smallest of record dating back to 1925. The gain from 1932 to 1937 was 86 per cent, and the income for 1938 represented a gain of 66 per cent over the depression low point. The 1938 gross income consisted of \$7,538,000,000 cash from farm marketings, government payments totaling \$482,000,000, and products retained for farm consumption valued at \$1,200,000,000.

AWARDS

David Kutchko, of Lakewood, Ohio, high school student, recently was awarded the National Live Stock and Meat Board's national championship prep school honors for his meat poster, one of 11,970 entries. His poster depicted a schoolboy reaching into his school lunch box and saying, "Hope it's meat." . . . Leland S. Rolf, of Jacksonville, Illinois, was awarded the Cudahy Packing Company trophy for first place in the Class A Meats Identification Contest held recently by the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois at Urbana. The student judging contest, of which the "meats identification" is a part, is an annual event at the university. Hundreds of students take part in horse, cattle, and swine judging and meat identification.

WHEAT ESTIMATE

June 1 estimate by the Department of Agriculture of winter wheat production is 523,431,000 bushels, or 20,000,000 bushels below the May estimate. The present estimate compares with production last year of 686,637,000 bushels and the ten-year average of 560,000,000 bushels. A suggested (not official) spring wheat crop is 185,000,000 bushels. Last year's harvest was 244,164,000 bushels and the ten-year average 206,000,000 bushels. The suggested production is about equal to annual domestic requirements, but carryover from last year will be large—estimated at 270,000,000 bushels. Rye prospects are put at 34,628,000 bushels, as compared with 46,704,000 bushels in May, 55,039,000 bushels harvested last year, and ten-year average of 36,000,000 bushels.

GRAZING FEE SUIT

A temporary restraining order granted to a group of public domain users who had contended that the Secretary of the Interior and Director of Grazing had no authority to promulgate the rules complained of or require payment of a grazing fee as a prerequisite to grazing live stock on the public range has under a recent state court decision become a perpetual injunction. The regional grazier

under the court order is enjoined from barring the plaintiffs from grazing the live stock on public domain in Nevada Grazing District No. 1 in default of payment of the grazing fees. Accordingly grazing fees are not to be paid by the plaintiffs until permits are issued or unless the decision is reversed. The licenses were issued under Section 2 of the act which does not confer authority for collection of a fee, according to the group.

COTTON CROP

The Department of Agriculture in a final report places 1938 cotton production at 11,943,000 bales. The 1938 crop was approximately 7,000,000 bales smaller than 1937 production of 18,946,000 bales. The yield per acre last year was 235.8 pounds, compared with 269.9 pounds in 1937. Cotton was picked on 24,248,000 acres last year, compared with 33,623,000 acres in 1937.

CATTLE IMPORTS DOUBLED

Cattle imports into this country this year during the first five months amounted to 400,000 head. Only 180,000 cattle came into the United States during the same period a year ago. Canada's shipments into the United States the first five months of cattle weighing 700 pounds and more amounted to 65,000; Mexico's, 36,000. Sixty thousand cattle weighing more than 700 pounds are admitted each quarter to the United States from Canada (which may furnish 85 per cent of that number) and Mexico at one-half the tariff of 3 cents.

RAIL FARES REDUCED

Reduction in coach and Pullman fares recently announced by eastern railroads are held to indicate that management in that section has decided that the lower rates offer a solution to one of their problems. The surprising effect of reductions ordered by the ICC in 1936 was an immediate climb in revenue, a continued rise in 1937, and a fall in 1938 after some of the roads asked for a raise in rates, although business decline made this part of the barometer difficult to read.

PINE-TREL 1065 DEHYDRATED PINE TAR OIL

BLOW-FLY REPELLENT; ANIMAL WOUND DRESSING

Dehorning, Docking, Castrating, Wire Cuts, Wool Maggots, Grub in Head, Ear Salve, Snotty Nose, Soothing, Acid Free, Non-poisonous.

The Perfect Wound Dressing

SOLD UNDER POSITIVE MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

SEE YOUR DEALER OR WRITE

AMERICAN TURPENTINE & TAR CO., New Orleans, La.

HAVE YOUR SADDLE MADE TO ORDER Sept 10 to 20

Perfect fit, guaranteed satisfaction, economy. Harness, Hats, Chaps, Boots, Bridles, etc. Makers of America's best quality Saddles.

FRED MUELLER

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STICK TO THE "Fred Mueller" SADDLE

THIS SIGN SPELLS OPPORTUNITY

THIS FEDERAL LAND BANK RANCH FOR SALE

**REASONABLE DOWN PAYMENT
CONVENIENT TERMS ON BALANCE
5% INTEREST**

5,491-acre ranch at Matheson, Elbert County, Colorado, on U. S. Highway 24. Well improved and well watered, with 200 acres of fine hay land. An exceptionally desirable ranch.

Inquire of
THE FEDERAL LAND BANK OF WICHITA
or
Max Van Hall, 1034 St. Paul
Denver, Colo.

TEXAS RANCH BARGAIN

Fifty sections, part deeded; smooth country; heavy grass; 14 wells. \$5.00, with 20 per cent cash and 20 years to pay. R. T. Manuel, Colorado, Texas.

CATTLE AND SHEEP WANTED AT ONCE

Iowa farmers and feeders want to buy stocker cows, calves, yearlings, twos, both sexes; also ewes, wethers, lambs. Prefer lots of two to twenty carloads. How many, what kinds have you for sale; what price immediate shipment? Fred Chandler Chariton, Iowa.

FOR SALE

300-Head Cow Ranch, Western New Mexico. Fenced, well watered with permanent springs and supplemental surface tanks. Excellent corrals, chutes, gathering pastures, and horse traps. Unstocked at present. Saddle horses, ranch equipment, and tools included. Comfortable house with modern conveniences. Priced reasonably and in accordance capitalization on income producing basis. No trades. Write or inquire, A. H. Douglas, P. O. Box 262, Magdalena, N. M.

RANCHES, large or small, for sale, exchange, or lease, in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Wyoming, Montana, California, Canada, Central and South America, Africa, and islands of the sea. J. D. FREEMAN, Gunter Building, San Antonio, Texas.

FOR SALE—CATTLE RANCH

Seven thousand acres (an estate), with leases; suitable for 1,200 cattle. Exceptionally good native grass and water; convenient shipping; fine improvements; well fenced; ideal location; excellent winter shelter. Will sell all or part. A bargain. Address:

D. SUTHERLAND

Box 235, Hardin, Montana

BOOKKEEPING SYSTEM FOR CATTLEMEN NOW AVAILABLE

A SYSTEM OF RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS designed especially for the cattle producer is now available to cattlemen.

The author of the system, Mont H. Saunderson, developed it after many years of study of the business of several hundred ranch and stock farm operators.

The book provides for the following financial records:

1. An inventory of equipment, establishing a value and a plan for accounting for depreciation.
2. An inventory record of live stock and feeds.
3. A journal of cash receipts and expenses, with special columns for entering the different kinds of expense and income items.
4. A pay-roll record.
5. A cash budget estimate, by months, for the coming year.
6. A record of items receivable and payable.
7. Financial summaries at the end of the year.

The following types of records of the year's operations are also provided:

1. A record of the live-stock counts, the sales, purchases, weights, etc.
2. A record of the amounts and dates of the use of feeds for the different classes of stock.
3. A record of land leases.
4. A record of the use of range.
5. The use of hired labor for different kinds of work.
6. A memorandum of weather conditions, the dates of the more important farm and ranch operations, etc.

This record system is put up in loose-leaf form. It is adequate for the operator running from 100 to 1,000 head of cattle. The use of the book requires no posting from a journal to ledger accounts, no balancing, etc. The summarizing at the end of the year is reduced to a mechanical procedure by the instructions. The use of certain of the forms could be omitted where they do not apply. The book is as simple and practical as can possibly be made.

The American National Live Stock Association will supply this book to cattlemen at cost—\$2.50. Write to the American National Live Stock Association at 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colorado.

'FEATURE MEAT' CAMPAIGN OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT

FOR ITS PART IN HELPING OVERCOME drastic meat and live-stock price declines in early 1938, the "feature meat" campaign, sponsored by the Institute of American Meat Packers, has been characterized as an outstanding trade association achievement by Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins, in presenting awards in the American Trade Association executives' competition for meritorious trade association work in 1937-38.

The "feature meat" campaign was undertaken by the institute to arouse consumer interest in meat in behalf of live-stock producers. Previous drought conditions brought a meat shortage; then came higher prices, consumer protest, and adverse publicity against meat products. A national sales promotion campaign was formulated to promote greater use of meat and to lessen sales below cost. This was successful after the association had won the co-operation of producers, distributors, restaurants, hotels, and the trade press.

THEIR LIVELIHOODS GONE IF IT EVER GETS FOOHOLD

UNDER THE TITLE "STOP SIGNS in Trade," *Consumers' Guide*, published by the AAA, tells an exciting story of the discovery of the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak on February 17, 1924, near Oakland, California. "... Before the disease was finally stamped out nearly two years later, 110,000 animals were slaughtered, buried in trenches, and covered over with quicklime."

The story continues: "Inspectors in the mountains slaughtered 22,000 deer that had picked up the infection. Some old buildings were burned to the ground. Thousands of trucks and other vehicles, milk cans, stock yards, feed yards, manure piles, garments, tools, and freight cars were disinfected..."

"Trade, railroad traffic, every normal intercourse between the affected countries and in some cases between the State of California and the rest of the world was interrupted or affected."

"But foot-and-mouth disease was met and defeated. It did not get a foothold in the United States. What would have happened had the disease won the fight can be seen by looking at a country where the fight was not won so decisively. In Switzerland in 1920 and 1921 foot-and-mouth did get a foothold and \$70,000,000 worth of cattle was lost in a country that has only a fiftieth of the cattle population of the United States. In some sections of Europe where the disease raged during these years as many as 50 per cent of the adult cattle died."

"It is no wonder, then, that live-stock raisers are afraid of foot-and-mouth disease. They know that if it ever does get a foothold their livelihoods will be swept away. . . ."

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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